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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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2 February 1985

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

STUDENTS WARN GOVERNMENT RECOGNITION FOR CUSEA

Nairobi THE KENYAN TIMES in English 28 Dec 84 p 6

[Editorial: "Arusha Spirit Still Lives On"]

[Text]

AS most people were taking a break from their daily chores to enjoy the Christmas holidays and reflect on its message of goodwill, cheer, and salvation to mankind, a small but significant event of goodwill for the East Africa region was taking place in the small Tanzanian town of Morogoro.

On the eve of the Christmas weekend, student leaders carrying respective mandates from their student bodies in the East African universities converged in Morogoro to discuss, among other things, the contribution of East African students to the growing climate of friendship and understanding in the region.

At the end of their two-day conference, the student leaders comprising chairmen and secretaries of student organisations from six universities in East Africa issued a joint communique which raises hope for greater integration and co-operation.

The communique appropriately thanked Presidents Daniel arap Moi, Milton Obote, and Julius Nyerere for creating a new atmosphere of co-operation through the Arusha Accord. It further urged their governments to recognise and speed up the registration of the Council for University Students of East Africa (CUSEA) in the spirit of the Arusha Accord.

The Morogoro meeting was an encouraging follow up to an earlier meeting in Nairobi which set up CUSEA in March this year.

This initiative by university students reflects a desire on the part of the people of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania to resume joint activities that can lead to the realisation of their joint destiny.

The need for co-operation among developing countries has been the subject of many speeches and commentaries, but the people of East Africa remember these exhortations for unity with greater realisation of its benefits than others.

In the defunct East African Community, East Africans enjoyed a scope of co-operation and integration that was the envy of other nations all over the world. In the words of President Nyerere, the East African Community was an example of how close any three countries can get without becoming one country.

The people of the region remember the benefits of the co-operation, engendered through the community, with nostalgia and some regret for if it had continued to exist at its old tempo, it would have achieved tremendous benefits for the area. But perhaps, as with all good things, it had to die for East Africans to appreciate it better.

Thus the appeals being made by the students of the East African universities to the newly created universities, namely Sokoine University in Tanzania, Moi and Kenyatta universities in Kenya, to join the student body, and for the governments of the three countries and other organisations to give the student body support have a familiar ring.

But it is a ring that has assumed greater urgency and immediacy. It is an urgency and a reality that says the destiny of East Africans is interwoven and that the realisation of that common destiny is not possible so long as there is animosity and instability in the region.

That is what makes the current appeals by the university students for greater integration so realistic, and so worthy of concrete support from their governments.



INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

PTA TO ESTABLISH A TRADE DEVELOPMENT BANK

Nairobi DAILY NATION as English 24 Dec 84 p 6

[Text]

**BUJUMBURA, Sunday**

Fourteen Eastern and Southern African states have agreed to set up a Trade Development Bank in Burundi to serve their two-year-old regional trade organisation, sources close to the meeting said.

Members of the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) reached the decision after five English-speaking candidates to host the bank — Kenya, Uganda, Malawi, Lesotho and Swaziland — agreed to step aside during closed-door consultations, the sources said.

The other signatories of the PTA treaty, in addition to Burundi, are Comoros, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Mauritius, Rwanda, Somalia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Agreement in principle on the establishment of the bank, with an initial capital of \$400 million, was reached at a PTA ministerial meeting in Harare, Zimbabwe, last month.

The main goals of the bank include financing better inter-state road links, developing a regional iron and steel industry, promoting improved food security and co-ordinated production of chemical fertilisers.

The summit meeting, which ended here yesterday, also confirmed South African-born Bax Nomvete for a further two years as Secretary-General of the Zambia-based PTA Organisation, launched in January, 1983, with the aim of forging a regional common market by 1992.

The chairman of the PTA for the next year, President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza of Burundi, said he would try to ensure that the Development Bank is established as soon as possible.

He warned that the PTA would "remain a dead letter as long as there is not, within the region, an adequate, complete and efficient system of transport and communication". The PTA's programme for 1985 should emphasise these considerations, he said.

The final communique of the summit, the PTA's third, said the 14 members hoped to see Angola, Botswana, Madagascar, Mozambique, the Seychelles and Tanzania adhere to the treaty in the coming year.

The absence of Tanzania is a critical handicap because without it, the region is cut geographically in two between Eastern and Southern African sections.

This summit was attended by only four Heads of State or Government besides Colonel Bagaza — Presidents Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda, Milton Obote of Uganda and Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe.

President Moi was represented by Vice-President Mwai Kibaki who is also Home Affairs Minister and a trained and experienced hand in economic and financial matters.

The meeting also saw the signature of a protocol designed to progressively do away with visa formalities for travel within the PTA area. (AFP)

CSO: 3400/419

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

SOVIET ROLE IN AFRICAN ECONOMIES--Moscow, Thursday--More than 40 inter-governmental documents aimed at expanding Soviet contribution to the development of African national economies were concluded this year, P. Koshelev, Deputy Chairman, State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations disclosed. In an article, reviewing Soviet-African economic, scientific and technical co-operation during the closing year he mentioned Ethiopia as where co-operation has grown four fold. The year saw there the start of a tractor assembly plant with a capacity of 1,000 tractors a year, and four oil depots with an aggregate capacity of equipment P. Koshelev listed. He said Guinea rates among the biggest Soviet economic partners in tropical Africa. The two countries concluded an agreement last April for Soviet help in the construction of a major inter-branch agricultural project on an area of 2,400 hectares in the Monshon River valley. According to him during the year provisions were made to expand Soviet co-operation with Tanzania, Uganda and Ghana. [Text] [Accra THE GHANAIAN TIMES in English 21 Dec 84 p 2]

CSO: 3400/443

**BOTSWANA**

**TRADE WITH ZIMBABWE IMPROVES**

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 17 Dec 84 p 2

[Article by Tom Obondo-Okoyo]

[Text]

BOTSWANA's trade with other countries in terms of import and export goods reflect the openness of the country's economy and its continued dependence on imported goods for a whole range of consumption, capital and intermediate commodities.

The main trend in the direction of trade is the fact that the Common Customs Union has become an increasingly important source of imports but a less important market for the country.

Botswana exports beef and diamonds to Europe, copper-nickel matte to the United States and textiles to neighbouring Zimbabwe.

Botswana and Zimbabwe recognise the need to strengthen bilateral trade co-operation and consequently established what is known as the Botswana-Zimbabwe Joint Commission of Co-operation at a meeting held in Harare in October this year.

In the new trade agreement, the two sides resolved in principle to set up sub-commissions, committees or working groups to deal with matters in various fields, including trade.

Botswana has emphasised the need for uninterrupted free trade with Zimbabwe, and has said that excessive restrictions would affect Botswana's textile industries, resulting in some local people being rendered jobless.

The enactment of an

amendment to Zimbabwe's Customs and Excise law passed by Parliament which prohibits the importation into the country of certain textile goods would obviously create joblessness in Botswana. At least 1 000 people may be laid off while some factories may be forced to close down.

In other words, Zimbabwe's implementation of the new provision of the amendment would affect about 70 per cent of Botswana's exports to that country. This represents an estimated P20 million this year.

The conditions of the new law are that 25 per cent of local content must be proved by Botswana whose textile export is 20 per cent local in content, although raw materials like certain fabrics come from China, Switzerland, Japan and Germany.

Despite the introduction of the law, thousands of Zimbabweans come to Botswana almost every day to buy clothing and other goods, which they exchange for more money in Zimbabwe.

In 1981 Botswana exported goods worth 7.8 million Zimbabwean dollars to Zimbabwe. In 1982 that figure increased to 13.3 million Zimbabwean dollars. Last year the figure rose by 40 per cent -- to 18.5 million Zimbabwean dollars. The total value of textiles exported to Zimbabwe constituted 9 per cent of the total turnover of 200 million Zimbabwean dollars.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr M.P.K. Nwako has observed that the adverse economic situation has brought about problems of foreign exchange for Zimbabwe. The Government has been forced to impose quantitative restrictions on Botswana's textile exports, hence allocating foreign exchange facilities according to that country's priorities.

During the first three months of this year, Botswana's textile exports to Zimbabwe were 227 per cent of the 1983 level. In the second three months of this year, textile exports rose to 281 per cent of the 1983 level. The forecast for the third quarter of this year is a slight decline to 270 per cent of the 1983 level.

Of the 18 companies which form the Botswana Clothing Manufacturers' Association, eight of them produce mainly exports for Zimbabwe. The rest are small-scale producers for the local market.

Although Botswana had previously faced constraints on the development of commerce and industry (partly because of lack of a local capital market, a strong raw materials base and a lack of infrastructure), much has been done to ease these constraints. Improved infrastructure and communications have been laid down. Educational and training programmes have expanded rapidly; and new channels of capital finance are being developed.

BOTSWANA

# PRESIDENT MASIRE'S MESSAGE TO PRC ON TIES

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 8 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] GABORONE, January 6: The President Dr Quett Masire has commended the People's Republic of China for the generous and self-less assistance it has accorded Botswana in the fields of Health, agriculture and relaying of the national railway line.

Dr Masire said this in a message to the President of the People's Republic of China, Mr Li Xiannian on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations

between Botswana and China.

He stated that healthy Batswana will be better able to further improve their agricultural production. "A strong and serviceable railroad will ensure the easy transportation of the agricultural produce to other parts of the country and even beyond the borders of Botswana for export," he added.

President Masire intimated that Batswana owed the people of China a great debt for their contribution to the development of this country.

He noted that the people of China have made great strides in their economic and social development since the People's Republic was proclaimed 35 years ago. Of course much remains to be done but the rapidity with which China developed from a backward country is remarkable. Dr Masire said.

He added that the people of China are prepared to share their skills, ideas and secrets of their rapid economic development.

The President also

expressed appreciation of China's foreign policy of commitment to world peace, disarmament, detente, decolonisation and opposition to super power domination.

He pointed out that many third world countries have benefited from Chinese experience in international relations.

The Minister of External Affairs, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe said in her message to the Chinese State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Wu Xueqian that it was her ardent hope that the good relations that so happily subsist between Botswana and China continues to grow in future for the mutual benefit of the peoples of the two countries.

The President and Dr Chiepe were responding to the messages of congratulation which had come from the Chinese President and his foreign Minister which were read in yesterday's Daily News concerning the tenth commemoration of the setting up of diplomatic relations between Botswana and China on January 6.

CSO: 3400/438

BOTSWANA

## COUNCIL EMBARKS ON P3-MILLION PROGRAM

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 8 Jan 85 p 1

[Text]

JWANENG, January 6: The Jwaneng Town Council is to embark on a number of development projects estimated to cost about P3 million during the 1985/86 financial year which starts April this year.

The construction of some of these development projects will start this month, others in February while the plans for others are still on the Town Architect's drawing boards.

In an interview with BOPA, the Town Engineer, Mr J.J. Bernard explained that the cost of these projects had been estimated. He added that the council was still seeking funds for more projects.

Projects which are to get off the ground this month include the urban court estimated to cost P156 000 and the Jwaneng abattoir estimated to cost P636 000.

The construction of a bus terminal waiting room with toilet facility and a kiosk is expected to start in February and the complex is estimated

to cost P75 000.

Other projects expected to be built during the 1985/86 financial year include a community hall office block estimated at P62 480 and a council kraal which will consist of fencing, keeper's shelter and kennels with an estimated cost of P8 000.

The Town Council is also to construct a fire station opposite the Pep Store and the Police Station at an estimated cost of P180 000.

According to Mr Bernard, finance for three residences at the station will be acquired separately, and this could push the estimated cost of the whole complex to P250 000.

A woodlot scheme with nursery office and a store estimated at P150 000 and a community centre estimated at P140 000 are also in the pipeline.

One other project, long awaited by the Jwaneng community is a library to be

built next to the English Medium school near the Roman Catholic Church plot here. The plans for the library are still on the architect's drawing boards, and are estimated to cost P135 000.

The biggest project, which is estimated to cost P1 340 000, still under discussion is a combined office block for the Town Council and Government Departments to be constructed on the plot between the urban court and the Council offices.

Mr Bernard explained that the office block would accommodate all Government departments, council offices and the council Chamber.

With the completion of a combined office block the presence of the Government in Jwaneng will be felt. At present Government offices are scattered in the town renting private houses as offices.

Other projects in the

Council plan are a refuse pit estimated to cost P14 600 and service centres EU 1, 11 and 111 landscaping and shelters at P120 000.

The Council is still seeking funds for the development of a children's park, landscaping, fencing and playground equipment.

Also in the pipeline is a sewer connection and refreshments stand at the Sir Seretse Khama's monument.

According to Mr Bernard, funds are also being sought for the development of a cemetery estimated at a cost of P56 000. The plot for the cemetery has already been allocated and developments planned for the area include a toilet block, fencing, driveways, watchman's hut, water reticulation, septic tank and soakaway.

Mr Bernard said it was the Council's wish that the cemetery should be developed this year.

CSO: 3400/438

**BOTSWANA**

**FOOD IMPORTS COSTS BOTSWANA OVER P30 MILLION**

**Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 9 Jan 85 p 1**

**[Text]**

GABORONE: Botswana has spent P30.6 million on food imports in 1983 and the amount is likely to increase in the next few years if the current drought continues, the General Manager of the Botswana Agricultural Marketing Board (BAMB), Mr Peter Mulligan said this week.

Speaking in an interview with BOFA Mr Mulligan said that figures for 1984 were not yet ready but higher figures are inevitable.

Mr Mulligan however recalled that the local production had never satisfied the demand even in good harvest years. He said that the situation was now worse after four years of drought.

The General Manager said local demand was 150 000 tons of cereals while the requirement was estimated at 234 000 tons. He explained that the demand was what people could afford to buy to keep themselves going because of lack of money while the requirement was what should be eaten to have healthy and productive bodies.

Mr Mulligan said that local production for 1983 was about 14 000 tons of cereals while commercial imports reached a 120 000-ton mark. The General Manager said that for 1984 the country produced only 9 735 tons of cereals. He noted that the local production had been declining since 1981 resulting in imports shooting-up.

He said that in the event of the neighbouring countries failing to supply Botswana with food because of the drought, overseas suppliers would be the only alternative. Mr Mulligan however

said it was too early to say whether the current drought would continue to be severe throughout the region.

The General Manager said for example that when Botswana experienced a bad year in sorghum harvest last year South Africa had a good harvest for the crop.

The BAMB Chief pointed out that his policy was to keep stock of cereals sufficient for 12 weeks but because of the drought BAMB now has holding stocks sufficient for only six weeks.

Explaining the work of BAMB Mr Mulligan said its main function was to provide a service. He said that although profit was not a motive, BAMB was expected to cover its costs. Mr Mulligan said BAMB's turn-over for 1983 was P4.8 million.

On the question of storage facilities, Mr Mulligan said these had always been a problem. He said what happened was that storage facilities were constructed on the basis of average holding which resulted in excess storage during bad harvest years and shortage of storage space during good harvest years.

He also explained that any individual person could take advantage of the services offered by BAMB. The General Manager explained that purchasing prices for this year have been determined. He added that the prices are usually made known by June of every year.

On selling prices, Mr Mulligan said that a 70kg bag of sorghum costs P21; a 90kg of beans P64; a 70kg bag of white maize costs P19.95 while that of yellow maize costs P19.15.



CHAD

# HABRE SIGNS AGREEMENT TO REJOIN UDEAC

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 20 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] Chad has officially rejoined the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa (UDEAC) after an absence of 16 years. The president of the republic, El Hadj Hissein Habre signed the act reintegrating our country with UDEAC yesterday in a ceremony attended by his counterparts from Equatorial Guinea, Cameroon, Gabon, Central African Republic and Congo.

During the ceremony several documents were initialed: the final act concluding the treaty, the accord on creation of the African institute for applied statistics, and the act dealing with the implementation of the treaty covering Chad's adherence. Chad began the process of re-entering the subregional economic cooperation organization 2 years ago. So Chad has now rejoined the group, and all the problems that led the country to leave UDEAC in 1968 have been more or less smoothed over. Convinced of the necessity of a regional approach to the economic problems confronting our states, the national authorities have attached great importance to this return. It seems that the conditions on which we insisted before the heads of state meeting in Brazzaville were widely debated. The plight of landlocked Chad should entail the establishment of a system of customs adjustments, as well as better geographic distribution of industrial investments within UDEAC.

President El Hadj Hissein Habre, who gave a press conference yesterday at the end of the meeting, said he was pleased that our country had returned to the institution. We are in the age of African unity, said the president, not only politically but in every respect, and especially in economic terms. The best path toward African unity, according to the chief of state, is a step by step process, and establishment of strong regional unions on solid foundations. The chief of state said that UDEAC is an example of this: it is a hub that reunites states which have common ties and which already shared fundamental unities at the time of the colonial era. Today, El Hadj Habre explained, this process must be widened, expanded, and consolidated in the interests of our peoples.

9516  
CSO : 3419/216

ETHIOPIA

GENERAL SECRETARY LAUDS SOVIET SUPPORT

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 1 Jan 85 pp 1, 3

[Text]

Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, General Secretary of the CC of WPE, Chairman of the PMAC and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, Sunday expressed appreciation and pride in the friendship and support shown by Soviet comrades for Revolutionary Ethiopia in the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

Comrade Mengistu was addressing Soviet relief aid workers and medical experts following a tour of inspection of the transport, food and medical assistance sent by the Soviet Union to help compatriots affected by drought.

In a brief remark he made after briefings given to him on the participation of the Soviet Union in the relief aid operation, Comrade Mengistu said that the Soviet Union is rendering invaluable assistance by deploying vehicles, helicopters and aeroplanes to the drought-affected areas, transporting food items and other relief supplies as well as helping the movement of drought victims to other sites for rehabilitation and resettlement.

Comrade Mengistu further inspected the mobile hospital sent by the Soviet Union as well as the Soviet donation of 1,000 tons of food grain to help victims of the drought .

Comrade Konstantin Fomichenko, Ambassador of the Soviet Union to Revolutionary Ethiopia, and Comrade Michael Tikhonov, co-ordinator of the overall Soviet relief aid team, and other team officials explained to Comrade Mengistu about Soviet participation in relief activities and assured him that Soviet comrades were prepared to pay every sacrifice for the success of the relief and rehabilitation programme.

The Soviet mobile hospital, which was visited by Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, is fully equipped and has experienced medical doctors, nurses, pharmacists and other medical personnel who can give services from first-aid treatment up to surgery.

The Revolutionary Leader also visited the residential area of the members of the Soviet relief aid team.

Speaking after the tour of inspection, Comrade Mengistu recalled that the Soviet Union had always stood alongside Ethiopia and had readily responded to Ethiopia's needs to withstand the drought problem. He thanked the Soviet government on behalf of WPE, the Revolutionary Government, the broad masses of Ethiopia and on his own behalf.

Comrade Mengistu further noted

the contributions of the Soviet comrades and wished them every success in their mission.

Present during the visit were Comrade Fisseha Desta, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the CC of WPE, Comrade Legesse Asfaw, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the CC of WPE, Comrade Shemelis Mazengia, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the CC of WPE, Comrade Shewandagno Belete, Alternate member of the Politburo and Secretary of the CC of WPE, and Comrade Yusuf Ahmed, member of the CC of WPE and Minister of Transport and Communications, and other comrades.

CSO: 3400/399

ETHIOPIA

TRADE ACCORD SIGNED WITH DJIBOUTI

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 15 Dec 84 pp 1, 6

[Text] An agreement for further promoting trade between Socialist Ethiopia and the Republic of Djibouti was signed here yesterday between the chambers of commerce of the two co-countries.

The accord, reached after two days of extensive discussions on various trade issues by the delegations of the chambers of commerce of the two countries, was signed by Comrade Alemu Abera, President of the Ethiopian Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Ali Coubeche, President of the Djibouti Chamber of International Trade and Industry.

Comrade Alemu Abera said that officials of the two chambers had deliberated on the services and facilities of the port of Djibouti, management of maritime and transit services, air and rail services between the two countries as specific goods Djibouti imports from Ethiopia.

They also exchanged views on promoting tourism operations between the two countries, bilateral bank and insurance relations and other related issues, he said.

Mr. Coubeche on his part noted that the talks between officials of the chambers of commerce of the two countries were characterized with cordial and friendly atmosphere and resulted in a fruitful accord. He expressed confidence that the agreement would enhance the existing friendly relations between Ethiopian and Djibouti.

Meanwhile, members of the Djibouti trade delegation also held talks yesterday with officials of the National Bank of Ethiopia and Tourism Commission.

The Djibouti trade delegation arrived here last Wednesday.

CSO: 3400/399

ETHIOPIA

USSR DONATES MOBILE HOSPITAL FOR REHABILITATION AREAS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 30 Dec 84 p 1

[Text]

A fully equipped 100-bed mobile hospital has been donated by the Government of the Soviet Union to serve in the rehabilitation areas, where people affected by drought have been mobilized for rehabilitation.

The donation, which arrived here Friday night, is a new manifestation of the Soviet Union's generous assistance to the drought-hit Ethiopian population, rendered on a gratuitous basis, according to a press release of the Soviet Embassy in Addis Ababa, which further noted that the hospital would be fully maintained at the expense of the Soviet side — medical treatment of the patients, including the issue of medicines being free of charge.

The hospital staff consists of 157 medical personnel of whom 29 are highly skilled doctors. Remaining are pharmacists, nurses, laboratory technicians and other supporting staff. Of the 29 doctors two are pediatricians.

The hospital is equipped, among others things, with laboratory facilities, modern means for express-diagnoses and a field medical laboratory work and other most sophisticated modern medical apparatus and medicines. It has also car-mounted special medical instruments, a laundry,

facilities for disinfection and showering.

When the first group of 20 doctors arrived here earlier this week along with some parts of the mobile hospital, they were welcomed at Bole International Airport by Comrade Dr. Gizaw Tsehai, member of the CC of WPE and Minister of Health.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Dr. Gizaw pointed out that calamity caused by the drought situation and thanked the Government of the Soviet Union for the aid donated to help solve the problem.

The last batch of the mobile hospital and medical team that arrived Friday night was welcomed by Comrade Dr. Getachew Tadesse, Vice-Minister of the Ministry of Health and by Comrade Konstantin Fomichenko, Ambassador of the Soviet Union to Socialist Ethiopia.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Dr. Getachew pointed out that this was not the first time that the Soviet Union was giving donations to Ethiopia. He recalled its firm support to Ethiopia during the last ten years of revolutionary struggle. He said that the mobile hospital would play a big role in helping drought-affected compatriots obtain the right medical treat-

ment at places where they are being settled.

The head of the mobile hospital, Dr. Nikolay Vladimirovich Ermolenko said that the mobile hospital would help the drought victims from being exposed to various diseases. He noted that the expense would be borne by the Soviet Government based on the two countries' solidarity and friendly cooperation.

He revealed that the doctors would serve in the country until the drought problem is solved.

CSO: 3400/399



ETHIOPIA

#### WOGDERESS INSPECTS POLICE FORCE HEADQUARTERS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 14 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] Comrade Fikre-Selassie Wogderess, member of the Politbureau of the CC of WPE and Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, yesterday toured the headquarters of the Revolutionary Police Force.

Present during the tour were Comrade Amanuel Amde-Michael, member of the Politbureau of the CC of WPE and Minister of Law and Justice, Comrade Tesfaye Dinka, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CC of WPE and Minister of Finance, Comrade Tesfaye Wolde-Selassie, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CC of WPE and Minister of State and Public Security, other members of the CC of WPE and ministers.

In a statement on the occasion, Comrade Brig. General Worku Zewde, member of the CC of WPE and Commander of the Revolutionary Police Force, said that besides the armed struggle, members of the Revolutionary Police Force had undertaken what is expected of them in the struggles waged in the political, social and ideological fields.

Comrade Brig. General Worku explained in detail the structure and activities of the headquarters of the Revolutionary Police Force and recalled that Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, General Secretary of the CC of WPE, Chairman of the PMAC and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, had approved and given guidelines on the study covering manpower and organizational aspects of the headquarters when he visited it last year.

The study, Comrade Brig. General Worku said, was undertaken on the basis of the objective conditions of the country and drawing upon the experiences of socialist countries.

Also senior officers of the Revolutionary Police headquarters explained to Comrade Fikre-Selassie the present level of organization, budget and manpower of the headquarters.

Comrade Fikre-Selassie went on a tour of inspection of the different sections of the headquarters and was given briefings on their daily activities.

Earlier, when Comrade Fikre-Selassie arrived at the headquarters for the tour of inspection, he was welcomed by Comrade Endale Tessema, member of the CC of WPE and Minister of Interior, Comrade Brig. General Worku Zewde, and other senior police officers.

CSO: 3400/399

ETHIOPIA

ECONOMIC, TRADE, TECHNICAL AGREEMENT WITH USSR SIGNED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 26 Dec 84 p 1

[Text]

(ENA) — The delegation led by Comrade Wolle Chekol, member of the CC of WPE and Minister for Foreign Trade, returned here yesterday from Moscow after attending the fifth session of the Ethio-Soviet Joint Commission on economic, trade, and technical cooperation and signing new agreements.

"In a statement on arrival here, Comrade Wolle said that the new agreements have been signed after assessing the accomplishments since the fourth regular joint session in the light of the projects envisaged in the Ten-Year Perspective Plan.

The two-week Ethio-Soviet joint economic, trade and technical cooperation meeting also focused on the drought situation in Ethiopia with particular stress on the development of agriculture and irrigation, industry, trade and construction works.

Comrade Wolle noted that the agreements also provide for expediting and strengthening the projects launched earlier and particularly the implementation of big irrigation projects as well as the beginning of new studies in this sector.

Comrade Wolle said that the two countries have reached an agreement whereby further assistance would be

secured by Ethiopia from the Soviet Government to enable it produce more tractors. He also disclosed that the agreement provides for the implementation of the projects in the industrial sector that have been studied during the past five years and for the opening of new areas of co-operation.

The Minister also disclosed that Ethiopia has signed a 50 million birr long-term loan agreement with minimum interest to strengthen the Nazareth Tractor Assembly Plant and to obtain sufficient spare parts.

In addition, Comrade Wolle said that an agreement was signed providing for a grant of 500 tractors from the Soviet Government to help relief effort and to withstand the drought problem.

The Minister further stated that discussion was held on ways of obtaining heavy and light machineries from the Soviet Government for the construction sector of the country during the coming six years. He also revealed that an agreement was signed on the list of commodities to be traded between the two countries.

Intensive discussion was conducted regarding mines and energy and particularly on the exploration and pro-

duction of gold on finalizing and implementing the prospecting for fuel and gas and on ways of obtaining further assistance for the Melka-Wakera Hydro Electric Project from the Soviet Union.

The delegation headed by Comrade Wolle included Comrade Tekeze-Shoa Aytenfisu, member of the CC of WPE and Minister of Mines and Energy, vice ministers of the Ministry of Industry and the Ministry of State Farms and Development and commissioners.

CSO: 3400/399

ETHIOPIA

## WORKERS UNIONS OF ETHIOPIA, PDRY MEET

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 27 Dec 84 pp 1, 3

[Text] A joint consultative meeting aimed at strengthening the existing relations between the representatives of the Industrial Sector Branch Union of the National Roads and Building Construction and the Construction Workers Union of the Peoples' Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY) was conducted yesterday at the All Ethiopia Trade Union head office (AETU) here.

Views on strengthening mutual co-operation between their respective unions were exchanged between Comrade Moges Getachew, Chairman of the Industrial Sector Branch Union of the National Roads and Building Construction heading the Ethiopian delegation, and Comrade Mohammed Otman Hamadi, Secretary General of the Construction Workers Union of the PDRY at the head of his country's delegation.

The meeting is understood to have enabled members of the Ethiopian delegation to gain a proper understanding of the activities undertaken by the PDRY workers union and to conduct an exchange of experience between the two friendly unions.

A spokesman of the PDRY delegation expressed admiration for the struggle waged by the workers of Ethiopia to help build the national economy and safeguard the Revolution.

The members of the delegation of the Construction Workers Union of the PDRY expressed joy over the formation of the Workers Party of Ethiopia.

The members of the PDRY delegation and their Ethiopian counter parts have also appreciated the cooperation that exists between the parties, governments and mass organizations of Revolutionary Ethiopia and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

In a joint statement issued at the end of the meeting, the Construction Workers Union of the PDRY and the Industrial Sector Branch Union of the National Roads and Buildings Construction condemned the interference of international imperialism in the Red Sea area and the installation of nuclear warheads and missiles in different parts of the world.

They also expressed support for

African freedom fighters, the PLO and the progressive Arab forces.

The meeting expressed appreciation for the initiative of the Soviet Union for world peace and condemned the efforts of the NATO countries to destabilize world peace by pursuing the policy of arms race.

The representatives of the Construction Workers Union of the PDRY admired the efforts being made by the WPE and the Revolutionary Government to rehabilitate the victims of drought and pledged to contribute their part to this end.

The two-member delegation, led by Comrade Mohamed Osman Hadi, Secretary General of the Construction Workers Union, arrived here last Thursday for a working visit.

The delegation was briefed on the political, economic and social achievements during the past ten years and inspected various construction works.

CSO: 3400/399

ETHIOPIA

UN, OAU RELIEF AID REPORTED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 1 Jan 85 pp 1, 6

[Excerpts] Employees of United Nations agencies in Ethiopia yesterday donated 107,547 birr in aid of compatriots affected by drought.

The cheque for the donation was handed over to Comrade Dawit Wolde-Giorgis, member of the CC of WPE and Commissioner for Relief and Rehabilitation, from Professor Adebayo Adedeji, Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), at a ceremony held at Africa Hall.

Speaking after handing over of the donation, Professor Adedeji said that although the contribution made by the staff of UN bodies in Ethiopia is a modest one seen in the context of the gravity of the problem, it nevertheless indicates the readiness of the UN employees to stand on the side of the Ethiopian Government in the effort to solve the drought problem.

Comrade Dawit said on his part that the donation would contribute immensely to saving the lives of the drought affected compatriots. He stated that the crisis is only at the beginning and that the catastrophe

would become worse unless requirements were met.

"Such kind of contributions will indeed be of great help, and your continuous awareness of the reality is desirable," he said.

Comrade Dawit then thanked the UN staff for their concern and generosity and assured them that the money would directly reach the beneficiaries.

Comrade Dawit also invited the UN staff to go at their convenience to some of the relief centres and witness the efforts there and a lot more that should be done in the area of Relief and Rehabilitation.

The ceremony was attended by officials of UN agencies in Ethiopia.

Similarly, the organisation of African Unity (OAU) has donated the equivalent of 75,000 U.S. dollars.

The people of Japan have donated 17,000 blankets through the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in aid of compatriots affected by drought.

In addition, one hundred thousand blankets will reach here at around the end of January from Japan which will be part of the total of one



million blankets pledged by the Japanese government and non-governmental organisations to be extended to drought affected African countries including Ethiopia, Mozambique and Sudan.

CSO: 3400/399

ETHIOPIA

# SEMINAR ON YOUTH BRIGADES OPENS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 1 Jan 85 pp 1, 3

[Text]

A three-day seminar of the Revolutionary Ethiopia Youth Association (REYA) on the organization and management of youth brigades opened here yesterday at the assembly hall of the Addis Ababa City Council.

The seminar is particularly intended to mobilise the youth for the implementation of the action programme worked out by the Politbureau of the CC of WPE and thereby withstand the drought problem currently facing the country.

The seminar, which is being attended by heads of regional youth organizers of WPE committees, regional REYA chairmen and representatives of government departments and mass organizations, was opened by Comrade Abdul-Hafiz Yusuf, member of the CC of WPE.

Comrade Abdul-Hafiz underlined the role of the youth in the revolutionary process and noted the need to strengthen REYA more than ever before.

Comrade Abdul-Hafiz said that the Ethiopian youth have a significant role to play in constructing the socialist system and defending the gains of the revolution and the territorial integrity of the country.

Comrade Abdul-Hafiz also appreciated the active participation of the

Ethiopian youth in the efforts being made to alleviate the plight of the victims of drought.

Explaining that unless efforts are made to overcome the problems caused by the improper utilization of soil and water and to control deforestation and development drawbacks, Comrade Abdul-Hafiz said that the country would be exposed to the effects of recurrent drought. He urged the youth to put themselves in the forefront in the struggle to exploit and tap natural resources of the country.

Comrade Abdul-Hafiz further called on the youth to participate actively in afforestation and save the country from desertification. He also reminded them to play a major role in boosting food production and help harness rivers for irrigation purposes as well as cultivate vegetables at the homestead level.

The contributions rendered by youth of Revolutionary Ethiopia towards rehabilitation so as to overcome the current drought problem are part and parcel of the endeavour to implement the action programme adopted by the Workers Party of Ethiopia and the Ten-Year Perspective Plan, emphasized Comrade Abdul-Hafiz. He described

ed the development endeavours carried out so far by youth brigades as very encouraging.

Noting that the organization of youth into work brigades is a step in the right direction in the task of constructing the national economy, Comrade Abdul-Hafiz stressed that work brigades do not only serve the interests of the society but also help the youth to increase their knowledge and widen the scope of their skills and professions.

Earlier, Comrade Getachew Robele, alternate member of the CC of WPE and Chairman of the Revolutionary Ethiopia Youth Association (REYA), said that REYA is entrusted with the responsibility of continuously expanding and enhancing the all round participation of youth in the building of the New Ethiopia.

Comrade Getachew also noted that in support of the programme devised

by the Politburo of the CC of WPE to overcome the prevailing drought problem, REYA members in particular and the youth in general are now engaged in encouraging development activities.

Comrade Getachew further stated that the youth in the northern regions are striving hard to rescue the lives of compatriots affected by drought while those in the south actively participate in resettling the drought-victims.

The financial donations given to help drought victims apart from the technical know-how and manpower contributions by students of teachers' training institutes, health and agricultural colleges and technical institutes can be cited as exemplary, Comrade Getachew said.

Briefings and explanations will also be given during the seminar on ways of translating into deeds the Ten-Year Perspective Plan, the role of youth and their organization and the experiences gained by youth brigades of socialist countries.

ETHIOPIA

MENGISTU ON SUCCESS OF RELIEF, REHABILITATION PROGRAM

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 30 Dec 84 pp 1, 3

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, General Secretary of the CC of WPE, Chairman of the PMAC and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, yesterday said that the success of Relief and Rehabilitation Programme, to aid compatriots affected by drought, is a test of strength and determination of all genuine Ethiopian citizens.

Comrade Mengistu was speaking while giving directives following a tour of inspection of the activities of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC).

During a visit to the headquarters of the RRC, Comrade Mengistu was given briefings on the tasks being accomplished by the RRC to withstand the drought problem facing the country at present in addition to its regular duties.

In a statement he made after the briefings, which mainly covered the activities and plans of the RRC, Comrade Mengistu stressed the challenge facing all genuine citizens of the New Ethiopia firstly to save the lives of the drought-affected compatriots and secondly to undertake programmes that would enable them become

self-supporting and contribute their share to economic construction.

Comrade Mengistu noted that the drought had come at a time when the broad masses of Ethiopia, who had surmounted numerous problems in the past, were determined to lay down the economy of the country on a firm foundation. He referred to the programme issued by WPE and to the directives of the Revolutionary Government to withstand the drought problem and described the achievements of executive bodies in this field as encouraging.

After calling for further sacrifices, Comrade Mengistu declared that the broad masses of Ethiopia have neither the intention to nor the interest in becoming always dependent of foreign assistance although they had been obliged to seek external help to combat the present drought calamity. He emphasized the priority given by the broad masses of Ethiopia to relying upon their own resources and hard work.

Comrade Mengistu further paid tribute to the humanitarian aid extended by other countries and international donor organizations in aid of drought victims, emphasised the measures being taken at home towards the

same and elaborated on the duties that have to be accomplished by the RRC to carry out the responsibilities entrusted to it.

Comrade Mengistu outlined the work that has to be handled by the RRC in providing food, shelter and health to the affected compatriots as well as in preparing settlement and rehabilitation sites, and stated that immense financial, material and technical skills have to be pooled together to make the drought affected compatriots self-supporting.

The Relief and Rehabilitation Commission should further strengthen its organizational capability and should deploy a greater number of manpower in the drought-affected areas, said Comrade Mengistu.

Earlier Comrade Dawit Wolde Giorgis, member of the CC of WPE and Commissioner for Relief and Rehabilitation, gave explanations on the activities now undertaken by the RRC.

Heads of various departments of the Commission also gave extensive briefings on the tasks being performed by their departments including that of the advance warning and planning services which has received international acclaim, the aid coordinating and international aid, and rehabilitation and nomads' settlement study programme.

Comrade Mengistu on the occasion gave directives based on the questions he raised regarding the major activities of the Commission, the problems it encounters and its aid coordinating and distributing services and inspection. He appreciated the commendable activities of the Commission after touring the various sections of the commission's information department, the spare parts department which operate with the support of up-to-date computers, the transport department and the central garage.

Present at the ceremony were Comrade Addis Tedla, member of the Politburo of the CC of WPE and Deputy Chairman of the National Committee for Central Planning, Comrade Legesse Asfaw, member of the Politburo of the CC of WPE and Secretary of the CC of WPE, Comrade Amanuel Amde-Michael, member of the Politburo of the CC of WPE and Minister of Law and Justice, Comrade Alemu Abebe, member of the Politburo of the CC of WPE and Chairman of the Central Control Commission of the WPE, Comrade Fasika Sidelil, alternate member of the Politburo and Secretary of the CC of WPE, Comrade Tekola Dejene, member of the CC of WPE and Minister of Agriculture, as well as commissioners.

ETHIOPIA

## MENGISTU ON PIVOTAL ROLE OF AGRICULTURE

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 29 Dec 84 p 1

[Text]

by ENA — Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, General Secretary of the CC of WPE, Chairman of the PMAC and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, yesterday stressed the pivotal role of agricultural experts and workers in the successful execution of the government's short and long-term strategy to offset the effects of the disastrous drought in the country.

Comrade Mengistu made the observation during a visit yesterday to the Ministry of Agriculture during which he was briefed on the activities of the Ministry and in its contribution in helping face up to the drought situation. The Revolutionary Leader gave directives on the present and future role of the Ministry in helping withstand the effects of the disastrous drought situation and on helping promote economic development generally. Particularly stressed was the role of the Ministry of Agriculture in the implementation of the Rehabilitation Programme.

The activities of the Ministry were detailed to Comrade Mengistu by Comrade Tekola Dejene, member of the CC of WPE, and Minister of Agriculture and department heads of the

Ministry.

Reports were submitted to the Comrade General Secretary on plans for the sustained and methodical use of land resources and on future expansion of the activities of the agricultural research institute. Comrade Mengistu emphasised the leading role of the Ministry of Agriculture in development projects and in efforts towards relieving the plight of drought victims through massive rehabilitation.

Comrade Mengistu went on to note that agricultural workers and experts must coordinate efforts in the discharge of their task and forge intramural cohesion.

He said proper land use is of fundamental importance in the judicious utilization of the nation's land resources. The party and the government are fully behind all such effort, he said.

The Revolutionary Leader again emphasized the need for strengthening research activities. Agricultural workers and experts must play a leading role in the programme underway to free compatriots from the drought and to make them self-supporting citi-

zens.

Comrade Mengistu also noted the importance of projects towards the quantitative as well as qualitative enhancement of coffee, the nation's major foreign exchange earner and the means of the livelihood of a significant portion of the Ethiopian people. Livestock resources improvement was likewise stressed in view of their place in the national economy.

Discussions were held during the meeting on the gravity of the galloping deforestation and of the actions which need to be taken to arrest the disastrous process.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Addis Tedla, Politburo member of the CC of WPE, and Deputy Chairman of the National Committee for Central Planning, Comrade Legesse Asfaw, Politburo member and Secretary of the CC of WPE, Comrade Amanuel Amde-Michael, Politburo member of the Central Committee of WPE and Minister of Law and Justice, Comrade Fasika Sidelil, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of WPE and Secretary, Comrade Dawit Wolde-Giorgis, member of the CC of WPE and Commissioner of Relief and Rehabilitation, commissioners and other officials.

CSO: 3400/399



ETHIOPIA

PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES CENTER ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 27 Dec 84 pp 1, 3

[Article by Melese Telahoun]

[Text] **The Plant Genetic Resources Centre of Ethiopia (PGRC/E) has, during the course of this year, characterized and multiplied in different ecological zones, more than 10,000 accessions of different crop species. The Centre conducted its work in this direction in collaboration with the national crop breeders and coordinators.**

Disclosing this in an interview, Comrade Hailue Mekbebe, acting head of Utilization Division of the Centre said that a significant portion of the variations within the various crop species that exist in the country are now being effectively utilized. He said that for 1983/84 crop season several accessions representing certain highly desirable characteristics such as drought tolerance, disease and pest resistance in various crop species were directly incorporated into the national breeding programmes.

He went on to say that, in order for germplasm samples to be of use to the breeder, they must be evaluated, and the best evaluation is one that is pertinent to plant breeder's needs. Hence, he said, characterization and evaluation of various crop germplasm is undertaken in close col-

laboration with the national crop breeders and other relevant institutions.

Comrade Abebe Demessie, Botanist and Acting Head of Germplasm exploration and collection division on his part said that the PGRC/E collection programme is developing into major national and international endeavours responding to emergency situation and stressed the need to build up a comprehensive germplasm collection to represent national variation in the indigenous landrace materials.

He said that owing to the prevailing drought and reported wide crop failures, the Centre has launched a series of collecting expeditions to various drought stricken parts of the country to collect and save the available germplasm from extinction. He also observed that in order to collect the landrace materials from as many areas as possible, the collaboration of governmental and non-governmental organizations was sought. To this end, he added, collaborative collective activities with various regional agricultural development offices are embarked upon this year. In so doing, highly valuable material indispensable for future breeding activities will be collected and conserved whenever possi-

ble, he stated.

Comrade Regassa Feyissa, Plant Physiologist and Acting Head of the Germplasm Conservation Division of the Centre disclosed that the Division presently conserves 32,500 samples of 69 species of plants/crops. Sources of these samples, he said, are mainly collections made by PGRC/E and other collaborating scientists and institutions within and outside the country. He stated that a substantial number of accession of crops of Ethiopian origin by sister gene banks abroad were also repatriated through exchange. Another important aspect of the conservation activity relates to further evaluation carried out on the basis of physiological, biochemical and biosystematic studies of the germplasm maintained at the gene bank. This includes laboratory screening of indigenous wheats for tolerance to acid soil condition that was carried out in cooperation with the Ministry of State Farms, which has resulted in the identification of some highly promising genotypes. Moreover investigation on protein, oil and fibre contents of various germplasm materials have been initiated and the endeavours have come out with promising results, it was noted.

CSO: 3400/399

ETHIOPIA

# NORTHWEST DROUGHT RELIEF COMMITTEE MEETS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 29 Dec 84 pp 1, 4

[Text]

**BAHR DAR (ENA) —** Members of the drought relief committee of North-West Ethiopia Zone agreed during the meeting they held here this week to strengthen concerted efforts aimed at finding lasting solution to the drought problem after assessing relief efforts so far mounted.

At the meeting held at the WPE Committee office of Bahr Dar province, Comrade Melaku Tefera, member of the CC of WPE, First Secretary of the WPE Committee of Gondar region and Chairman of the Drought Relief Committee of the Zone, summarized the activities so far undertaken by the committee underlining the achievements scored and the drawbacks encountered.

In his report Comrade Melaku noted that development activities aimed at stepping up irrigation schemes to combat the effects of the drought are being undertaken in line with the directives given by Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam during his recent visit to Gondar and Gojjam regions.

Comrade Melaku also disclosed that survey experts have completed the

necessary preparations for constructing 200 rehabilitation villages in the environs of Metekel and Metema towns.

Comrade Zeleke Beyene, member of the CC of WPE and First Secretary of the WPE Committee of Gojjam region, also presented a report elaborating on the measures so far taken in the region to overcome the drought situation by harnessing 125 rivers for irrigation use in Metekel province.

Comrade Commissioner Gebre Admasseie, Head of the North-West Ethiopia Planning Zone, earlier reviewed the rehabilitation efforts undertaken in the two regions.

Taking part at the meeting were members of the CC of WPE, chairmen of the peasants associations of the two regions, zonal heads and representatives of concerned government agencies and mass organizations.

Meanwhile, representatives of mass organizations and government agencies and religious leaders in Tigray region, met and held discussion

in Makale to contribute to the drought problem and established an aid collecting committee.

The committee was established under the chairmanship of Comrade Fekadu Wakine, the Chief Administrator of the region.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Mulugeta Hagos, member of the CC of WPE and First Secretary of the regional WPE Committee, said the problem could be solved with joint efforts if the worker, the peasantry, the youth and women and the Revolutionary Army mobilize to translate into deeds the programme devised by the party to solve the crisis once and for all.

Meanwhile in Axum, youth members in Adwa province recently donated a sum of over 400 birr and utensils worth 2,000 birr to be used for relief activities for compatriots affected by drought in Adwa and its environs.

In a similar development, people residing in Debark town donated 1,500 birr to be used in the relief rehabilitation activities.

ETHIOPIA

## RESEARCH ON WHEAT YIELDS GOOD RESULTS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 26 Dec 84 pp 1, 5

[Article by Makonnen Haile]

[Text]

Research conducted on a wide-range varieties of wheat at the Scientific Phytopathological Laboratory (SPL), in Ambo, has produced good results and work will continue in future for a better outcome.

In an interview with *The Ethiopian Herald*, Dr. B. Anisimoff, Director of SPL, said the laboratory was carrying on screening work on a collection of more than 3,500 varieties and lines of wheat and barley during the last three years in order to select out their yield capacity and resistance to disease and drought. Some 800 varieties and lines were introduced this year.

According to the director, the objective of the research falls under the theme "Evaluation of Wheat Varieties and Lines in Major Wheat Growing Areas in Different Agro-Climatic Zones." The director noted that of the large varieties and lines under research six have emerged with the required qualities. These are high yield and resistance to disease and drought.

The director said the six varieties are very important as a source of resistance to rust, adding that the results had been already submitted at the National Crop Improvement Conference.

The director also disclosed the names

and yield per hectare of the six varieties. These are *Enkoy 32*, *Deresselign 29*, *Bulk 26.6*, *Buhe 25.5* and *Romany B.C. 25* quintals per hectare. He said these varieties have given very high yield compared to local varieties and that representatives of 28 peasants producers' co-operatives have inspected the crop in demonstration plots within the premises of the laboratory.

The SPL co-operates and exchanges search information with national and international institutions engaged in similar activities. The International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA), is one of them, particularly in the field of cereals. It intends to strengthen these links with the purpose of introducing varieties resistant to drought, which would be useful for Ethiopia. Such varieties can be grown in areas with moderate and low rainfall.

The laboratory has received four nurseries from ICARDA consisting of over 400 varieties of wheat that can be cultivated under low rainfall conditions. In the 1986 crop season these varieties will be tested in the field. For the past several years evaluation work was going on in major wheat-growing

areas having different agro-climatic zones. These included Sheba, Bale, Arsi and Wollega regions.

The laboratory is also working closely with peasants producers' co-operatives in the province by providing seeds (released varieties) and services including tractors and combined harvester. The co-operatives that benefitted from this scheme include Degafile, Birbirs and Kilinto, lying some distance from the town of Ambo.

At Kilinto maize has been planted using irrigation water and the crop is hoped to be harvested sometime in April, next year. The yield is expected to be 30 to 40 quintals per hectare, as the work was done using modern agricultural equipment including the use of fertilizers. The SPL has assisted peasants in planting maize and potatoes, and just like the other co-operatives, the seeds and services were provided free of charge. The application of modern cultural practice helps to reduce weed population, increase yield and improve the quality of crops.

As further indicated by the director, the main activities of the SPL focus on the control of diseases affecting wheat, teff, barley, sorghum, pulses, maize, potatoes, and tomato. He said both Soviet and Ethiopian staff at the laboratory are conducting scientific investi-

gations in plant protection in order to develop effective measures against plant diseases, insect pests and noxious weeds.

The Scientific Phytopathological Laboratory was established under an agreement concluded between the governments of USSR and Socialist Ethiopia for the purpose of consolidating and strengthening the friendly relations and mutual co-operation existing between the two countries.

One of the major tasks of SPL is to train and staff the laboratory with qualified Ethiopian specialists in such fields as plant pathology, virology, bacteriology, entomology and other aspects connected with plant protection. More than three Soviet and Ethiopian experts and specialists are carrying on research activities at the laboratory.

The SPL also participates in international research programmes and also conducts short and long-term training activities. It also provides advisory work and gives lectures and practical training for students of the Ambo Junior College of Agriculture. The same kind of activities are organized for graduate students of the Alemaya Agricultural College. SPL equally participates in important conferences, symposia and meetings both at home and overseas.



ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

SOVIET FILM STARS--Two Soviet film stars said here yesterday that the on-going cultural and social construction in Revolutionary Ethiopia is developing appreciably on the basis of socialist principles by upholding the interests of the masses. The two renowned film stars, Comrade Vera Glagolova and Comrade Anatoly Ustiuzhaninov made the remark after taking part in a Soviet film festival held in Addis Ababa and Jimma in connection with the 67th anniversary of the Great October Revolution. The two film stars pointed out that they witnessed the immense activities of mass organizations and added that much emphasis is given to the peasantry to enable them to adopt a modern farming methods. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 14 Dec 84 p 5]

ADDIS-AWASH ROAD--The 220 km long Addis Ababa-Awash road was opened for traffic yesterday after being reconstructed with asphalt-concrete. The road has been renewed and expanded to ease the traffic jamming, and the work took 55 million birr of which half has been secured from the World Bank. Comrade Engineer Shemelis Eshete, Manager of the Addis Ababa-Nazareth Concrete-Asphalt Road Project, stated that the road gives service daily to over 4,000 vehicles that come from five regions and from Assab to Addis Ababa. He said that the road which is the first of its kind in Ethiopia has been constructed with first grade concrete asphalt. The widening of the road will, besides minimizing accidents, facilitate the transportation of goods from Assab to Addis Ababa. Comrade Engineer Shemelis disclosed that workers deployed at the project worked during their spare time so as to complete the road earlier than planned. The 285 km Awash-Mele road had been constructed by concrete asphalt earlier. The road has been inspected by road experts from the World Bank who said that the construction of the road is exemplary to other developing countries. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 14 Dec 84 pp 1, 4]

GDR DONATIONS--The German Democratic Republic (GDR) yesterday donated 35 trucks to help the transportation of relief supplies to drought-affected areas. In addition, the GDR also donated 2,736 tons of nutritious food, medical supplies valued at 2,516,000 marks, 4,000 blankets and 1,100 tents. The donations were handed over to Comrade Dawit Wolde-Giorgis, member of the CC of WPE and Commissioner for Relief and Rehabilitation, by Comrade Hans Sagenow, Ambassador of GDR to Revolutionary Ethiopia, at a ceremony held at the Central Garage of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission on the Debre Zeit road. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 14 Dec 84 p 1]



YIRGALEM BUS TERMINAL--AWASSA (ENA)--A bus terminal built at a cost of over 39,000 birr by the Yirgalem Town Council is now operational. The spacious terminal, covering 6,300 square metres with adequate public facilities, can accommodate over 70 vehicles. It was inaugurated by Comrade Adanu Bedane, First Secretary of the WPE Committee for Sidama province in Sidamo region. The Chairman of the Town Council elaborated on the occasion on the material and physical assistance given by government agencies and mass organizations for building the centrally located bus depot in Yirgalem. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 15 Dec 84 p 1]

NATHAN'S RELIEF AID--Mr. Abraham Abie Nathan flew here Sunday with relief items worth over 600,000 birr in aid of drought-affected people in Ethiopia. These include various equipment and tents for building camps to shelter 8,000 people, two power generators, mattresses and cooking utensils. Experts in assembling the shelter camps have also come with Mr. Nathan, who was welcomed on arrival by Comrade Dawit Wolde-Giorgis, member of the CC of WPE and Commissioner for Relief and Rehabilitation. Mr. Nathan purchased the relief items he brought with him with the funds he raised in Europe following his visit earlier to drought-hit areas in Ethiopia. He said additional relief aid items of about 40 tons will be airlifted here later. Mr. Nathan is noted for his humanitarian concern and had in the past donated in emergency relief aid to Malawi, Campuchea, Nicaragua and other countries. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 18 Dec 84 p 1]

SWEDISH TRADE--A round-table discussion on Ethio-Swedish trade activities was held recently here at the Hilton Hotel. The discussion was chaired by Comrade Alemu Aberra, president of the Ethiopian and Addis Ababa Chambers of Commerce. The discussion centred on possibilities of barter trade, various facilities for the development of trade and wide areas of co-operation in the promotion of trade between the two countries. Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Alemu stressed the unsatisfactory level of trade existing between the two countries with particular emphasis on the exports of Ethiopia to Sweden and urged the participants to the discussion to exchange views and ideas on the means and ways of developing trade for the mutual benefits of the two countries. Speaking on his part Ambassador Nils J. Revelius, Ambassador of Sweden to Socialist Ethiopia, summarized the imports of Sweden specially from developing countries and the type of products from Ethiopia which could be marketed in Sweden given adequate trade promotion efforts. Present on the occasion were Dr. Shibabaw Alemu, Head of Planning and Programming Department of the Ministry of the Ethiopian Foreign Trade, The Swedish Embassy staff members and representatives of trade organizations of the two countries. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 20 Dec 84 p 6]

CANADIAN WATER PROJECT--The Addis Ababa Water Supply and Sewerage Authority and the Government of Canada have jointly launched a water project study. This was stated by Comrade Ayele Habte Michael, General Manager of the Authority, when Ambassador Mark Lemieux of the Government of Canada in Ethiopia presented to him yesterday the blue-print of the project study aimed at expanding water services for the inhabitants of Addis Ababa. Nothing that when completed the project will make much contributions to satisfy the water service need of the residents, Comrade Ayele said that the Government of Canada had

provided aid amounting to 130,000 Canadian dollars for the study of the project while the Authority on its part has allocated 190,000 birr. Comrade Ayele briefed the Canadian Ambassador on the occasion on the efforts being made to harness rivers for irrigation purposes and the activities of the Authority in Addis Ababa and its environs. Ambassador Lemieux on his part expressed joy over the role played by his government in the expansion of water services for the residents of Addis Ababa and pledged that Canada would enhance its cooperation in this field in the future. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 20 Dec 84 p 6]

MEGETCHA RIVER HARNESSSED--GONDAR (ENA)--Members of three peasants associations in Gondar Zuria district have dug a three-km canal to utilize the waters of Megetcha River for irrigation. The peasants dug the canal last week and planted vegetables on four hectares of land using irrigation by diverting the Megetcha stream which flows into Lake Tana together with its tributaries, the Angereb and Keha streams. Members of the district WPE Committee as well as agricultural workers in the area and farmers in the localities were involved in digging the canal and planting vegetables with the help of 30 plough oxen. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 21 Dec 84 p 1]

ETHIOPIAN AIRLINES GRADUATES--Thirty-nine trainees graduated here yesterday with diplomas on completion of a two-year course from the Aviation Maintenance Technicians School of Ethiopian Airlines. Diplomas to the graduates and prizes to the outstanding among them were given by Comrade Capt. Mohammed Ahmed, General Manager of the airlines during a ceremony held at the air transport club. Twenty-three among the group graduated in airframe and power-plant maintenance and the remaining 16 specialised in aircraft structural repair and airframe systems maintenance. They are four Djiboutians, two Sudanese, one Greek, one South Yemeni and one Indian and 30 Ethiopians. This brings the total number of technicians trained by the Ethiopian Airlines Aviation Maintenance School in the last 17 years to 384 from 29 different countries. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 21 Dec 84 p 1]

CHINESE SPORTS DONATION--The Chinese Sports Association made a donation of sports goods and equipment worth birr 60,000 to the Ethiopian Sports and Physical Culture Commission at a function held in the conference hall of the Sports and Physical Culture Commission yesterday morning. The donation was handed over to Comrade Tsegaw Ayele, Commissioner for Sports and Physical Culture, by Comrade Zhao Yuan, the Ambassador of China to Ethiopia. The sports goods donated by China include three table tennis tables, 500 table tennis balls, 20 table tennis rackets, 40 basketball, 40 volleyball and 60 football balls, 50 running and football shoes, and 29 basketball shoes. In his speech on the occasion Comrade Tsegaw Ayele drew attention to the existing sports ties and the strong working relations between the Ethiopian Sports and Physical Culture Commission and the Chinese Sports Association. Comrade Zhao Yuan cited in his speech the various sports exchanges between Ethiopia and China and said that he hoped the sporting ties between the two countries would be further strengthened now. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 22 Dec 84 p 3]

YOUTH BUILD HOUSES--CHAGGNI (ENA)--Six hundred and three youth drawn from the seven provinces of Gojjam were deployed to build 1,500 houses for drought victims who would be rehabilitated in the fertile areas of Metekel province. Addressing the youth, Comrade Zeleke Beyene, member of the CC of WPE, First Secretary of the WPE Committee of Gojjam region and Chairman of the Regional Drought Relief Unit, lauded the youth for their initiative and enthusiasm to help in rehabilitating compatriots affected by drought. Members of the youth brigade were given a warm send-off on departure to the rehabilitation sites by members of the WPE Committee of Chaggni province, representatives of government agencies and mass organisations and thousands of the residents of Chaggni town and its environs. Earlier, Comrade Yaregal Abate, First Secretary of the WPE Committee of Metekel province, praised the campaigners for their participation in rehabilitation endeavours. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 1 Jan 85 p 6]

AETU DELEGATION--The two-member delegation led by Comrade Tadesse Tamirat, member of the CC of WPE and Chairman of the All Ethiopia Trade Union (AETU), returned here Sunday after taking part in the General Congress of the Libyan Workers Union which was held in Tripoli from 12 to 16 December. Following joint consultative meetings, the two unions have signed an agreement which binds them to adopt a common policy concerning factories and international issues. The agreement also stipulates material and financial assistance to be provided to the AETU by the Libyan Workers Union. While in Tripoli, the AETU delegation briefed executives of the Libyan Workers Union on the drought situation in Ethiopia. The Libyan Workers Union, as a result, will shortly send a team to Ethiopia to assess the gravity of the drought in order to provide relief assistance. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 25 Dec 84 pp 1, 4]

LAMBERZ YOUTH BRIGADE--The Werner Lamberz Youth Brigade of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) left yesterday for home after giving free service for two months in line with the agreement existing between Revolutionary Ethiopia Youth Association (REYA) and the Free German Youth Association (FDJ). The 24-man brigade of the Free German Youth gave useful services in Gardula, Herero and Ardayita state farms in Arssi and Bale regions. It maintained 142 tractors and combine harvesters in the state farms and 58 motors here in the garage of the agricultural implements technical services corporation. It was for the sixth time that the Free German Youth Association of the GDR was giving free service in Ethiopia. The team also extend additional services during its stay here. In addition the brigade also donated 1600 birr obtained at a bazaar it organized to aid REYA's preparation for the 12th international youth and students festival to be held in Moscow in 1985. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 20 Dec 84 pp 1, 3]

DELEGATION TO GDR--The educational delegation headed by Comrade Abdulmenan Ahmed, Vice-Minister of Education, returned home Tuesday night winding up a two-week working visit to the German Democratic Republic (GDR). While there, the delegation inspected various institutions and held talks with officials and educational experts of the GDR on matters related to the promotion of socialist education in Revolutionary Ethiopia. Comrade Abdulmenan earlier attended in London an educational conference for sub-Sahara African countries. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 20 Dec 84 p 1]

BAHR DAR ROAD--BAHR DAR (ENA)--A new 109-km gravel road linking Bahr Dar to the town of Motta in Gojjam region was opened to traffic on Monday. The new road is a short route to Addis Ababa via Motta reducing the Bahr Dar-Debre Markos-Addis travel by 84 kms. Speaking at the inaugural ceremony, Comrade Tilahun Abebe, Chief Administrator of Gojjam region, elaborated on the efforts of the Revolutionary Government to solve the transportation problem of the inhabitants of Motta province. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 20 Dec 84 p 1]

GUGUFTU-ETEYA ROAD--A 68-km road as built recently in a work campaign conducted jointly by the inhabitants of Kutaber and Dessie Zuria districts in Dessie Zuria province, Wollo region. Part of the 68-km road stretching from Guguftu to Eteya has facilitated the flow of relief supplies because the road which was used only by smaller vehicles previously was expanded to accommodate the movement of trucks. In a related development in Wayu-Tuka district, Nekempte province, Wollega region, members of four peasants' associations recently carried out a work campaign and built a 20-km road. The road, which took three-days to construct, links Workera locality with the border of Sibu-Sire district. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 27 Dec 84 p 1]

IRRIGATION PROJECTS--HOSSANA (ENA)--Development activities are in full swing in Kambata Hadiya province of Shoa region in an effort to combat the effects of the current drought. Through a work campaign launched by the inhabitants of the province coordinated by the provincial Drought Relief Unit, seven streams and rivers were harnessed for irrigation scheme on 56 hectares of land and six more rivers are being dammed to cultivate 285 hectare of land in line with the action programme of the provincial administration to dam 17 rivers out of the 50 in the area. It was also reported that six more rivers will be harnessed before the end of the year for cultivating 460 hectares of land while 63 springs have been prepared for service in an effort to overcome water shortage. Feeder roads stretching to as far as 1,131 kilometres were also built in the province in order to facilitate ferrying relief supplies to compatriots affected by drought. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 27 Dec 84 p 1]

CHINESE RCS OFFICIAL--Comrade Yang Chun, Vice-Chairperson of the Chinese Red Cross Society, arrived here yesterday to see the consequences of the drought and also to observe the rehabilitation centres as well as to meet board members of the Ethiopian Red Cross Society on relation of the two associations. Comrade Yang Chun on arrival at Bole International Air Port handed-over 5,000 kilos of various kinds of canned food sent from the Chinese Red Cross Society in aid of compatriots affected by the drought to Comrade Hailu Wolde-Amanuel, Executive Committee member of the Ethiopian Red Cross Society. A ten member medical team of the Chinese People's Republic arrived along with her to provide a six-month free service to drought victims. It is also noted that the team came here along with various kinds of medicine and medical equipment necessary to provide service. Present during the welcoming and handing over ceremony was Comrade Zhae Yuan, Ambassador of the People's Republic of China. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 30 Dec 84 p 8]



DILLA ROAD--AWASSA (ENA)--A 76-km road constructed by the inhabitants of Gedeo province, Sidamo region, during a three-day work campaign to help alleviate transport problem to selected settlement sites of drought-affected compatriots became operational recently. The road links Dilla town with Ledo locality around Gidicho and Gelena rivers west of Dilla. Over 40,000 people participated in the construction work. The road was constructed with technical support of professionals by opening sluice and canals as well as in building of wooden bridges convenient for vehicles. A team led by Comrade Gezahegne Workie, member of the CC of WPE, First Secretary of WPE Committee of Bale region and Chairman of the Drought Relief Committee Zonal Office of Southern Regions, toured and inspected the road after which it discussed with experts of various development agencies ways and means of resettling drought affected compatriots. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 2 Jan 85 pp 1, 6]

NMS RECRUITS--National Military Service recruits from three administrative regions were sent to various training centres recently. NMS recruits from Arssi and Bale regions left for training centres last Sunday while those from Wollega region left yesterday. The trainees were welcomed and seen off by representatives of the Ministry of Interior and the Military. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 2 Jan 85 p 1]

DILLA HOSPITAL--AWASSA (ENA)--An 80-bed hospital and a public pharmacy constructed at a cost of over one million birr in Dilla town of Sidamo region were inaugurated last Saturday. The hospital was built by the contributions of the people with the support of the government at a cost of 1,455,677 birr while the public pharmacy has been constructed at a cost of 52,000 birr. Individuals who made laudable construction of the hospital were awarded certificates by Comrade Gizaw Tsehai, member of the CC of WPE and Minister of Health who also inaugurated the hospital. The public pharmacy was inaugurated by Comrade Girma Habte-Gebreil, member of the CC of WPE and First Secretary of the WPE Committee of Sidamo region. The pharmacy was constructed by the Dilla town Council. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 2 Jan 85 p 1]

EEC, BRITISH AID--The Relief and Rehabilitation Commission yesterday received 27,678 tons of wheat worth over 12 million birr from the European Economic Community (EEC). The consignment which arrived through the ports of Assab and Massawa was delivered to Comrade Habte-Mariam Ayenachew, Deputy RRC Commissioner, by Mr. Johan Walner, the Community's representative in Ethiopia. Mr. Walner said on the occasion that the donation was the joint contribution of European governments and that 1,400 tons of powdered milk and 500 tons of butter pledged earlier will arrive here shortly. Comrade Habte-Mariam on his part noted that the contribution made by the EEC to date has been invaluable and, in view of the worsening drought situation, appealed for more assistance. Of the total consignment delivered yesterday, 15,593 tons arrived at Assab and the remaining 12,085 tons at Massawa. The community is also to cover the cost of transporting the consignment to the hinterland. Similarly, the British Government has donated 6,500 tons of wheat worth over 2.4 million birr in aid of compatriots affected by drought. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 2 Jan 85 p 1]

NMS RECRUITS--Recruits of the second round National Military Service (NMS) from different regions have begun to arrive at various training centres by passing through the capital. Upon their arrival here, the recruits were welcomed and presented with wreaths of flowers by representatives of the Ministry of Interior and the Military Commissariat. The recruits who passed through here yesterday were from Eritrea and Tigray regions. Earlier recruits from Gondar and Wollo had left here for different training centres. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 28 Dec 84 p 1]

SOVIET YOUTH EXHIBIT--An exhibition organized by the Central Committee of the Soviet Komsomol depicting the role played by the Soviet youth in their country's social and economic construction opened here yesterday at the City Council. The exhibition was opened by Comrade Abdul-Hafiz Yousouf, member of the CC of WPE, in the presence of other CC members of the WPE and representatives of government agencies and mass organizations. Comrade Konstantin Fomichenko, Ambassador of the Soviet Union in Ethiopia, said on the occasion that the opening of the exhibition apart from strengthening the ties between the two countries will facilitate ways of sharing experiences. Comrade Getachew Robele, alternate member of the CC of WPE and Chairman of the Revolutionary Ethiopia Youth Association, said on his part that the Soviet youth league which started with 22,000 members has now reached 42 million. He elaborated in detail its objectives. Comrade Getachew also said that the Soviet youth haven't limited their activity to their national arena but also play an important role in international sphere as well. He stated the preparation under way for 12th festival of youth that is to be held in the Soviet Union attests to this fact. The relations between the two organizations is governed by a protocol agreement signed in 1981 and renewed for three years in 1984, said Comrade Getachew, adding that on the basis of this agreement relations are strengthening as demonstrated by the holding of this exhibition here in Addis Ababa. [Excerpts] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 29 Dec 84 pp 1, 6]

MANAGEMENT TRAINING--The Ethiopian Management Institute will give training to over 2,800 workers in the current Ethiopian year, it was revealed Thursday by Comrade Ayele Haile, General Manager of the Institute. Comrade Ayele, who outlined in a press conference the contributions of the Institute in training managers, increasing management capabilities and providing consultative services in administrative fields, said that the Institute would play an important role in alleviating trained manpower in the country within the Ten-Year Perspective Plan period. Comrade Ayele stated that the Institute would train 50 per cent of workers in managerial posts in the coming ten years with the view to helping alleviate current administrative and management problems. The Debre-Zeit Management Training Centre, where the Institute's formal training programmes will be conducted, will become fully operational in March next year, according to Comrade Ayele. [Excerpts] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 29 Dec 84 p 3]

AIR AFRIQUE DONATION--Afrique Air has donated 10,000 blankets valued at over 57,000 birr to relief compatriots affected by the current drought. The donation was handed over to Comrade Habte-Mariam Ayenachew, Deputy Commissioner of Relief and Rehabilitation over the weekend by Mr. R. Majette, a representative of Afrique Air in Ethiopia, at a ceremony held at Bole International Airport. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 29 Dec 84 p 1]

GUINEA

BAUXITE COMPANY HOLDS BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

Conakry HOROYA in French 18 Dec 84 p 2

[Article by Mamadou Sy Savane: "The Opportunities for Cooperation"]

[Text] Despite the waves which threaten to upset north-south relationships, the Guinea Bauxite Company (CBG) still remains an example of international co-operation. With 10 years of experience in the mining of bauxite, this joint-management enterprise, which links our country with several Western partners, employs more than 3 000 workers, in a perfect symbiosis.

Of course, reforms are needed for improving the quality of the work and for bettering the living conditions for employees of all nationalities on an equal basis. The partners now seem to be aware of this necessity. This is very important. Thus the 20th session of the board of directors of the enterprise, held on 6 and 7 December in Kamsar to improve and spark production and productivity within the enterprise, will surely have spoken of these matters. For Captain Jean Traore, minister of mines and geology and president of the board of directors, the main issue debated by the board dealt with the arrangements arrived at after lengthy negotiations concerning the problems of flexibility and motivation. For him it is a question of adapting the working conditions of the CBG to the present realities of the aluminum market, which is undergoing a serious crisis.

Emphasizing this appeal from the president of the board of directors, this 20th session treated all the items on the agenda with clarity and a sincere desire to give the most favorable opportunities to the CBG to enable it to surmount certain difficulties. These items therefore leaned toward "motivation, flexibility and expansion, the working and investment budgets for fiscal 1985, taxes and dividends, credits, Africanization, the program of bauxite delivery to the government, satellite communications, etc."

At the end of the meeting, these items were considered in their entirety as recommendations that would of necessity allow for an increased production capacity and the reduction of CBG working costs, according to the specifications drawn up by the president of the board of directors himself and by the president of Halco [expansion unknown].

Thus the CBG has the elbow-room to give full play to all the motivation measures contained in the different agreements made by the board of directors, who



indicate that "the positive attitude of the B-partners will represent for Guinea an evident sign of help for our country, which after 28 years of ostracism is realistically undertaking a new phase in its economic development."

Among other recommendations, we shall take particular notice of the one which decides to proceed with investment programs and with improvements in the methods and procedures needed to bring the maximum capacity of the installations up to about 11 million tons a year, at three percent moisture content (including 120,000 tons of calcinated bauxite), and to conduct the exploitation operations according to technical criteria allowing for an assured, regular exploitation in all security, and this no later than 1987.

The board of directors ratified the estimated declaration of taxes on profits, as approved by the commission. It shows a payment to the Guinean government of \$16,989,000 (US) on 31 December 1984.

It was also recommended that the general staff take the necessary measures as soon as possible, with an eye to resolving the problem of housing for company workers.

At the closing session, the minister of mines and geology, Captain Jean Traore, after expressing his delight with the success of the procedures, gave voice to his great satisfaction with the positive decisions made. He also reaffirmed the priority status of the task the CMRN [Military Committee of the Revolution] took upon itself in the work of reconstructing our country and eliminating all the irrational and anti-economic obstacles we were familiar with in the very recent past.

On the subject of Africanization, which in the CBG is badly lagging, Minister Jean Traore reminded his audience of the preoccupation his government has in promoting within the common weal an Africanization of quality, which must of necessity terminate in 10 years, in conformity with the recommendations of the board of directors in December 1983. After the presentation of the new CEO and his assistants, Messrs Leonard Jacob and Lancei Bakayogo, the president of the board of directors extended his heartiest congratulations to the outgoing CEO, Attorney Charles Orader, who, during his term of office, worked seriously and with precision in the interest of all the CBG partners.

For his part, the president of Halco expressed all the willingness of the B-partners to work for the success of the company.

It is noteworthy that during the deliberations of this 20th session of the CBG board of directors, our government was represented, in addition to Captain Jean Traore, minister of mines and geology, by Messrs Richard Haba and Abou Camara, who are, respectively, the minister of economic and financial affairs to the president and the minister of pre-university education and literacy.

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GUINEA

BATIPOINT DIRECTOR GENERAL DISCUSSES ENTERPRISE

Conakry HOROYA in French 18 Dec 84 p 4

[Interview with Captain Mamadou Sampil, Director General of Batiport, by Norlaye Fofana; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] Sir, as director general of Batiport, can you give us the role of your enterprise in its functional structure?

[Answer] As a commercial entity, Batiport has within its jurisdiction the importing, local purchase and distribution of building and construction materials throughout the national territory.

It claims a capital of 22,348,308 sylis and numbers 91 workers spread out over three specialized departments, each one directed by an assistant director:

1) The administrative and financial department, placed under the authority of the director of administration and finance. This is Mr Kanfory Koumbassa, who administers the central accountancy services, the legal claims department, personnel and the supplies of consumable materials.

2) The commercial department, directed by a commercial director, Mr Sembana Kamano, handles all the supplies of merchandise, distributing them at half the wholesale price to the ERCOAs [expansion unknown] and at retail in favor of the private consumers and the public collectivities. Its functional structure is built around the sales service, organized into sections specialized in terms of the nature of the materials in question, which are stocked in four warehouses, of which three are located at a distance of nine kilometers and one at four.

3) The supply department, supervised by the director of importation, Mr Mandjou Camara, watches over the development of the anticipated program of importation and local purchase of merchandise. It administers the five transportation services, functioning in cooperation with our industrial units (suppliers) and the port of Conakry, with certain of our means of transportation.

It must be emphasized that the activities of these three staffs are coordinated and supervised by a general staff, assisted by an auxiliary force.

[Question] What is the impact of Batiport on the life of the nation?

[Answer] After the need to feed and look after oneself, one must then see to clothing and housing oneself. A family without shelter is to a certain extent abandoned by the rest of society. Consequently, we at Batiport are aware that we must not lose sight of this need of human existence, for its impact on the lives of the citizens of the entire nation is undeniable.

[Question] What method do you use to distribute construction materials among 1) the public collectivities and 2) the various clients?

[Answer] The sale of construction materials within the scope of our enterprise is in conformity with the recommendations contained in the broadcast radio communiqué that came out of the labor meeting held at the Ministry of Internal Commerce, in which the prefectures and sub-prefectures and the Batiport staff all took part.

In fact, this reasonable method is of interest to all three types of clients served by our enterprise, which are:

- 1) ERCOA. For the private clients of the interior prefectures and sub-prefectures, with first preference going to the producers.
- 2) The public collectivities: in accordance with the needs made known to the Ministry of Internal Commerce, and this in proportion to their equipment budget approved for the use of the government services involved.
- 3) Private clients of the capital: in response to requests addressed to the sub-prefectures, which are processed and transmitted by the latter to our supervision department for jurisdiction, the whole based on the availability of salable supplies.

[Question] What difficulties have you met with?

[Answer] An unprecedented handicap, detrimental to our present system of distribution, arises from the fact that people are aware of the existence of all classes of creditor clients; at this date 20,000 tons of cement and 140,000 corrugated sheets are involved.

In this connection, Batiport seizes the present opportunity to call it to the attention of our local suppliers, particularly SOGUIFAB [expansion unknown] and SOPROCIMENT [Cement Products Provincial Marketing Company] that their role is to produce, not to guarantee sales at their level of operations, since the sole commercial agent is Batiport.

[Question] What is the outlook for the future of your enterprise?

[Answer] Motivated by this socio-economic reality, we feel that our prospects for the future, now outlining itself on the horizon, promise success, provided that you take into account the projects envisaged by the Second Republic under the direction of the CMRN [Military Committee of the Revolution], in virtue of the policy of urbanization and habitation on the one hand.

And on the other, the expansion of commercialization operations, in search of other building and construction materials, envisaged by order of enterprise, including in particular the aluminum sink, the self-hangers, the galvanized corrugated sheets, the sewer pipes for sanitary installations, the wherewithal for ceiling work and the tiles produced by the Labe Plant.

GUINEA

FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET DONATION TO OCEANOGRAPHIC CENTER

Conakry HOROYA in French 15 Dec 84 p 2

[Text] December 1983 to December 1984: A year has already passed since the Soviet Union installed a 2T2 radiotelescope at the Oceanographic Institute of Rogbane (Conakry). Intended for the investigation of certain important physical phenomena, this radiotelescope serves as a powerful working instrument which will henceforth be accessible to the University of Conakry. In this respect, it allows students and other researchers in the exact sciences to promote scientific research by taking cognizance of new radiotechnical experiments and methods for measuring certain characteristics of the various sources of radio-wave dissemination.

So it was to measure the impact of such an endeavor that a working meeting on Thursday, 13 December brought together Guinean and Soviet scientists at the Rogbane Center. The Guinean team was represented by Dr Moriba Magassouba, a professor at the University of Conakry, and the Soviet delegation was made up of Andrey Malchanov, a professor at the University of Leningrad and the scientific leader of the radiotelescope group, a doctor of physico-mathematical sciences, Leonid Yasnod, a candidate in physico-mathematical sciences and Mrs Lyudmila Bezruchevro, a scientific consultant of the radiotelescope group.

The discussions dealt with the analysis of the spectrum measurement results, as well as with the interpretation of the fluctuations of solar radio-wave dissemination in the range of centimetric radio waves. On this subject, the two teams dwelt at length on the analysis of the results of the handling of the observations made of the solar eclipse, of which our country was the epicenter, on 4 December 1983.

8117

CSO: 3419/214

GUINEA

BRIEFS

SOVIET SHIP IN CONAKRY PORT--Within the framework of Soviet-Guinean cooperation in the matter of fishing, the "Orlonok," a ship especially fitted out for transforming fish into meal, has been in Conakry harbor since yesterday, Friday. It was the occasion for a delegation from the ministry of fishing and animal husbandry, led by Mr Kandas Conde, the staff director of the same ministry, to inspect the installations of the factory-ship. Also present was His Excellency Vladimir Kitaev, Soviet ambassador to Guinea, accompanied by his closest colleagues. The "Orlonok," imposing in size and complex by reason of the diversity of its machinery, can handle 25 tons of fish a day and manufacture five tons of fish meal in 24 hours. This work is done by a team made up of 38 people. The ship includes an operations cabin, a compartment for treating the fish, a small workshop for the ship's needs, and finally a refrigerated hold capable of -55 degrees centigrade, as well as a magnificent restaurant. [Text] [Conakry HOROYA in French 15 Dec 84 p 2] 8117

KENYA

PROMOTING COOPERATION WITHIN THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 21 Dec 84 p 6

[Editorial: "Let's Begin to Pool Resources"]

[Text] Ever since the collapse of the East African Community at the beginning of 1977, the various services that had up to that time promoted the common interests of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania have been sundered into smaller national organisations.

This was the fate of the erstwhile East African Airways, East African Harbours, East African Posts and Telecommunications, East African Court of Appeal, the University of East Africa, the Income Tax Department, East African Railways and an assortment of research bodies.

This proliferation of effort during a whole eight-year period has taught East Africans one bitter lesson. We have everything to gain and nothing to lose by pooling together as much as possible all our financial and intellectual resources.

It has been said that certain individuals in all three countries hastened the disintegration of the common services because individuals stood to make fabulous short-term gains from that unfortunate event.

Well, if that is so, the short term has now come and gone, leaving the East African public so much the worse off. Run on a national basis, none of our former common services--especially the transport ones--has done well.

All three national airlines, for instance, have been faced with well-nigh insuperable management and financial problems, often barely making ends meet. That has been the story, too, of our national railroads and harbours.

To these deep troubles have been added the regional commercial decline caused by the seven-year border closure between Tanzania and Kenya and the political, economic and security morass in which Uganda has found itself during and after Idi Amin's butchery.

It is good that reason is at last beginning to prevail and that our leaders have, during the past year, laid a political common ground on which we can rebuild our past economic, intellectual and even military co-operation.



In this spirit, clearly, that Tanzania, in particular, has in recent months been prodding Kenya and Uganda into thinking of reconstituting at least our air and rail services on a regional basis, combining our now scattered manpower, financial and infrastructural resources.

Only two days ago, the general manager of the Tanzania Railways Corporation, Mr Tom Mmari, wrote to his counterpart in Nairobi with the proposal that a beginning be made in that direction by running goods trains once a week between Tanzania and Kenya.

Passenger services, he said, could then follow later. Slowly we would be moving in the direction of a common rail service--an East African Railway Corporation as before, larger, stronger and more viable.

As we said recently, a full East African Community is probably unworkable in the near future. Though it should be our ultimate goal, such a community restructuring should be approached with great care and deliberation. It is something which requires a lot of time if we do not want to repeat our past mistakes. Yet a beginning must be made now on the road towards that great goal.

CSO: 3400/418



KENYA

## ILLEGAL TRADE PROBLEMS WITH TANZANIA

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 4 Jan 85 p 17

[Article by Winnie Ogana]

### [Excerpt]

The re-opening aimed at encouraging free movement and trade between the two countries yet many a time, the checks turn into a nightmare for the traveller who is made to feel guilty for carrying too many new goods or currency considered "too much". Custom officers antagonise some would-be traders who are forced to beg or bribe their way through, not to mention time wasted by the delay.

Consequently, small-scale border trade between the two countries is characterised by smuggling and illegal currency dealings. There is an imbalance in the trade, with more Kenyan goods entering Tanzania than vice versa.

The manufacture of goods in Tanzania is hampered mainly by lack of foreign exchange to buy raw materials, machinery and spare parts plus lack of incentive on the part of the worker to produce more under a socialist system.

According to a Tanzanian company executive, his country has for years faced a serious scarcity of essential commodities. This has to an extent been alleviated by the border re-opening, with Kenyan imports reaching the big towns first. The goods are bought in bulk by the retail trade companies who distribute them to retailers giving priority to "special" (wealthy or influential) clients. A number of Tanzanians therefore depend on friends, relatives and petty traders for their supplies from the borders.

These range from foodstuffs, toiletries, textiles, machinery and their spares, academic books to medicines. Lax price controls and blackmarketeering

force up the prices of Kenyan goods. A 2kg tin of cooking fat costing Sh41.20 in Kenya for example may sell at more than 200 Tanzania shillings. The acute cigarette shortage in Tanzania has hiked the demand to the point where in some cases, a packet costing Sh10 in Kenya is Sh150 in some Tanzanian towns. "Kenya is paradise: you buy everything you would ever wish for there," the executive sighs.

In exchange, capitalist Kenya buys spices, coffee beans, ivory, game skins and gemstones. Kenya also stands to benefit in other ways. It now has wider markets for its exports. Its goods may now pass through Tanzania to other countries like Zambia, Mozambique, Malawi and Zimbabwe. Transport is relatively cheap now since road and rail are used instead of air.

Tanzanian traders can now openly display their goods, without fearing investigation on how the goods were acquired. The current movement across the border has made Kenyan goods more accessible to Tanzanians, breaking the former monopoly of the few individuals who previously risked their clandestine importation. Consequently the prices are now comparatively lower. Tanzanian manufacturers have been forced to raise the quality and reconsider the pricing on their goods as Kenya products — in many cases superior and competitive prices — flood the country.

Monetary exchange between the two countries poses thorny problems, with Tanzanians losing while Kenyans reap profits. Though the two currencies are at par officially, the

Kenya/Tanzania ratio of the shilling on the black market is 5:1. Kenyan currency is so popular on the Tanzanian market it is easily accepted, but it is not the case vice versa.

The border situation was different, as one Tanzanian puts it, before someone "threw a spanner into the works" which led to the collapse of East African Community (EAC) on November 17, 1977, hence the closure.

It was the desire to revive that spirit that in January 1980 Presidents Daniel arap Moi of Kenya, Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, Geoffrey Binaisa of Uganda and Gaafar Numeiry of the Sudan met. They met to prepare for the revival of the Community, which became a reality last November, to the joy and relief of over 50 million peoples of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania.

But the joy and relief were short-lived when traders and other travellers trying to cross the borders countered complexities which had never been there previously.

Take Amina's case. Her problems concerning her luggage extended beyond the customs to her journey to Arusha which had two police checks. She fell suddenly silent and stiffened with tension as the mini-bus she was travelling in drew up at the first police check.

When the officer on duty declared passengers from Nairobi were exempt from the check, in relief the women managed a minute-smile. Except for two women and their babies, the rest of the passengers glumly alighted, hating the humiliation of having to watch the officer prodding and prying into their luggage. To deflect the officer's attention from themselves, the two women fussed incessantly on their kids, and got away with it.

The next check was far from pleasant. All were ordered out of their bus as the policemen searched through the luggage, hurling stern questions at passengers piled back into the vehicle before the drama began.

(APS)

CSO: 3400/442

KENYA

# NEGOTIATIONS FOR OIL EXPLORATION BLOCKS OUTLINED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 21 Dec 84 p 32

[Text] Intensive oil exploration starts earlier next year after the Government completes negotiations with several major oil companies.

Already, a number of multi-national oil companies have bidden for the 10-oil exploration blocks in the country. Some of them have been successful.

The Minister for Energy and Regional Development, Mr Nicholas Biwott, said the 10 blocks stretch from Turkana District bordering Sudan and runs through Mandera (block 1) Marsabit, Isiolo (block 9), Wajir (block 2, 3, and 4), Garissa, Isiolo (block 5 and 8) and Kilifi, Mombasa and the Indian Ocean (block 7 and 6).

An agreement was signed on November 20, this year with Amoco for oil exploration in block 10 Turkana.

Also, negotiations on block 2 with Amoco and Petro-Canada have been completed while negotiations on Block 3 will resume early next month, said Mr Biwott yesterday when he received bids from three companies at his Nyayo House office.

"The Government has already signed a joint agreement with Petro-Canada with regard to block 4," he said adding, "today is the bidding deadline for filing oil company proposals.

That leaves blocks 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, which have not been awarded to bidders.

Yesterday, representatives from Total, Marathon, Mobil, Amoco and Petro-Canada presented their proposals to the Minister.

Mr Biwott said the opening of the onshore and offshore blocks for exploration by foreign oil companies had been conducted. The promotion of oil exploration has also been intensified and includes.

--Compilation of technical data recently acquired by the ministry.

--Independent evaluation of the petroleum potential in various parts of the Kenya sedimentary basin and,

--Implementation of a new legislation to provide companies with favourable conditions for exploration.

Said Mr Biwott: "The exploration for and the development of any petroleum resources in any country might possess is a high priority for the Government in view of colossal foreign exchange spent on the importation of crude oil and petroleum products and its impact on the country's economic development."

CSO: 3400/418

KENYA

BRIEFS

MOI'S RELIEF FUND--The Famine Relief Fund launched by President Daniel arap Moi has now reached shs. 32,418,884/35. Donors during the week and whose contributions are included in the total amount above were Overcoming Faith Church of Kenya, shs. 300,000 Moi University, shs. 39,000 and Zakaria Shimechero, shs. 3,000. Meanwhile, the acting Meru District Commissioner, Mr. Zachary Ogongo has said that individuals who are mindful of other peoples' welfare do a great service to the nation and should be encouraged. Ogongo said this recently in his office when he received a food donation for the people of Igembe division from a businessman, Mr. Arpi Musami on behalf of Musami Brothers. The three brothers who included Mr. Satar Musami and Mr. Omar Yakub, transported the maize meal with their lorry from Nairobi to Igembe. One hundred and fifty bales were distributed to 900 people at Maua chief's centre with each person taking two packets of maize meal. Another 30 bales were given to Maua Methodist hospital, while 120 bales, were distributed to 720 people at Mungenti chief's centre. The distribution was supervised by the Igembe division outgoing district officer, Mr. Simon Were and the incoming district officer Mr. Joseph Greenreaf Opunga. Were thanked Musami for his generosity and appealed to other businessmen to follow the example. [Text] [Nairobi THE KENYAN TIMES in English 28 Dec 84 p 4]

CSO: 3400/418

LESOTHO

# CANADIAN AGENCY FINANCE PURCHASE OF CLINIC EQUIPMENT

Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 23 Nov 84 p 2

[Text]

THE Mission Administered Fund, of the Canadian International Development Agency last week presented a cheque of more than M20,000 to the Private Health Association of Lesotho (PHAL) for the purchase of local Clinics equipment.

This cheque was presented to the chairman of PHAL, sister Virginia Ginet by the Canadian Ambassador in Pretoria, Mr. E. G. Lee.

The Canadian government through the Canadian Mission Administer-

ed Fund (MAF) is to spend 350,000 Canadian Dollars on assistance to Lesotho for the year 1984/85.

This is reflected in the report of the Canadian High Commissioner to Lesotho.

The money is being used in the fields of education and training, technical assistance, and economic assistance especially to rural places.

The 1983/84 list of assisted projects shows a total of 53 projects that were assisted to the amount of 350,137 cana-

dian dollars during this period.

The largest of the MAF supported projects for 1983/84 were the M22,500 building of three classrooms at the St. James Primary School in Maseru and the M18,175 Community hall building at Kolo.

The report indicates that the MAF programme is intended to complement the concentrated efforts of the Canadian International Development Agency's (CIDA) bilateral activities in a more flexible manner to help the people help themselves.

CSO: 3400/439

LESOTHO

## BUSINESS CONCERNS TO OPEN IN 1985

Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 23 Nov 84 p 1

[Text]

SEVERAL business concerns are to open businesses in Lesotho next year with an investment value running into millions of Maluti.

This was disclosed by the Minister of Commerce and Industry Morena Mooki Molapo last week during the official opening of the half a million Maluti Lesotho Knitwear factory in Maseru.

He said Frasers company is to open a M3 million shopping complex in Maseru on the site presently occupied by Moshal Gevisser.

Dare and Yeats company is to open a wholesale in Hlotse, Leribe, as they intend closing the existing wholesale in Ficksburg.

Checkers stores will be opening in branch in Maseru.

Morena Mooki went further to disclose that the British government has released money for the

construction of two more shells at the Thetsane industrial estate in Maseru.

As a result an Italian shoe factory will open business here next year and the first factory for the production of bedspreads, sheets and towels will also be opened.

The Minister attributed the rush into Lesotho to the political stability and security of the country and to the realization by those concerned that they cannot exist without Lesotho.

He said in the 18 years of independence, no trader operating in Lesotho has been made to lose his business by the Lesotho government.

With regard to the new knitwear factory, Morena Mooki said products from this factory will reach markets in the South African Customs Union, the nine SADCC countries and the 23 PTA countries.

CSO: 3400/439



MADAGASCAR

MOVE TO IMPLEMENT SINO-MALAGASY CULTURAL PROTOCOL

PRC Delegation Arrives

Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 21 Dec 84 pp 1,4

[Excerpts] Among the passengers arriving from foreign parts on Air Madagascar's Boeing-737 flight, we spotted M Lu Zhixian, Deputy Minister for Revolutionary Arts and Culture in the People's Republic of China, who headed a delegation that included Wang Wei, Directure of the Ministry of Culture, Wang Dajun, who heads the Africa section of the foreign relations department in the Ministry of Culture, Zhang Junyong, in charge of foreign relations at the Ministry of Culture, and Liu Kijang, senior foreign relations officer in the Ministry of Culture.

The visitors were met by a welcoming committee that included M Ramiliarison Henri, secretary-general at the Ministry of Revolutionary Arts and Culture (MCAR), Sem Dai Ping, the PRC ambassador, Cue Wei, the PRC's commercial adviser, Ma Zhixue, cultural and press attache to the PRC Embassy, and members of the Behoririka Chinese colony led by their chairmen, and Fong Po Thune, who greeted these illustrious guests of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar (RDM).

Ramiliarison Henri, the MCAR secretary-general, was brief and to the point as he extended the traditional welcome: "We are delighted to welcome you in the name of the government of the RDM and of the Ministry of Revolutionary Arts and Culture. We hope your stay in Madagascar will help to strengthen the cultural ties that have already been knit between our countries."

In his reply, Deputy Culture Minister Sem Lu Zhixian said that the cultural delegation he heads is very happy to be in Madagascar.

"The purpose of our visit is to strengthen further the bonds of friendship between our countries, and between our peoples, as well as to consolidate our cultural relations."

This PRC ministerial delegation to Madagascar may lead to signing a program for implementation of cultural agreements between the PRC and RDM covering 1985 and 1986. The PRC's ministerial delegation will be going to Tavatame, where they will stay on 23 and 24

December. The Chinese mission to Madagascar will be returning home on 27 December.

In reply to a specific question about sports exchanges which have been increasingly lack-lustre over recent years PRC's Lu Zhixian said that "Culture is a very broad field. It is possible that we may explore other areas of cooperation with our Malagasy counterparts. In that case, we may discuss the matter of sports exchanges..."

In the afternoon, the Chinese delegation paid a courtesy call on Revolutionary Arts and Culture Minister Gisele Rabesahala at her office in Antsahavola.

Present at the meeting were the staff members of the MCAR led by Secretary-General Ramiliarison; the Minister and her guests discussed various aspects of cultural relations between the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and the People's Republic of China.

The Ambassador from the People's Republic of China, Dai Ping, was also present at this meeting, which was marked by its warm cordiality.

A document implementing the cultural cooperation agreement between the two countries will be signed while the delegation is still in Madagascar.

This visit from the Chinese cultural delegation repays one to the People's Republic of China by a delegation from the Ministry of Revolutionary Arts and Culture in 1983.

#### Sino-Malagasy Cultural Accord

Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 27 Dec 84 pp 1,2

[Article by R.S.R.]

[Text] We all know that on 2 September 1980, the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and the People's Republic of China signed a cultural cooperation agreement. At the conclusion of an official visit to our country, the cultural delegation from the People's Republic of China, headed by Deputy Culture Minister Lu Zhixian, with Chinese Ambassador Dai Ping looking on, signed the second protocol for that agreement, to cover 1985 and 1986. Madagascar was represented at the ceremony by Cabinet Ministers Gisele Rabesahala (Revolutionary Arts and Culture) and Bruno Rakotomavo (Information, Ideological Indoctrination and Cooperative Formation), as well as Foreign Affairs Ministry Secretary-General Maurice Ramarozaka and a delegation from the Higher Education Ministry.

This second protocol for implementation of the 2 September 1980 cooperation accord concerns cultural and artistic exchanges: cooperation in the area of information, including radio and TV programs, along with scholarship grants for Malagasy students who will travel to the People's Republic of China for their advanced education.

It was Lu Xhixian who signed the documents for the People's Republic of China. On the Malagasy side, Foreign Affairs Ministry Secretary-General Maurice Ramarozaka did the honors.

At the conclusion of the signature ceremony, Foreign Affairs Ministry Secretary-General Maurice Ramarozaka made the point that this new program "fits into the process of strengthening Sino-Malagasy cooperation, particularly in that it was signed only a few days after establishment of a friendly association between the two countries. In conclusion, he stressed the point that this accord, "proving that the world is moving toward cultural pluralism, will contribute to better acquaintanship between the two countries and their peoples." The Secretary-General did not forget to mention the fact that since the birth of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar Sino-Malagasy cooperation has steadily improved. By way of example, he cited the building of National Route 2, the pharmaceutical plant, the sugar refinery at Analalava, and the work of the individual members of Chinese medical teams.

China's Deputy Culture Minister Lu Xhixian took the occasion to thank the Democratic Republic of Madagascar "for the warm welcome extended to our delegation." Referring to this visit, the head of the Chinese delegation said that it had given them the chance to tour historic Malagasy places and various cultural departments. Speaking of the new program just signed, the Chinese deputy culture minister promised the Malagasy government that he would begin "working on its implementation the moment we get back to China." In conclusion, Lu Xhixian congratulated the Democratic Republic of Madagascar on the 10th anniversary of its founding and extended his best wishes for success to the Malagasy people.

Concluding this series of speeches, Revolutionary Arts and Culture Minister Gisele Rabesahala underscored the fact that this ceremony "will be a milestone in Sino-Malagasy relations, especially in that, even before it had been signed, there had been numerous changes in the domain of culture, including the exhibits of Chinese books and crafts that are held at intervals and the visit to China by a delegation from the Ministry of Revolutionary Arts and Culture." In conclusion, she said: "All these various actions have contributed to our reaching this program, and the Malagasy government cannot conceal its complete satisfaction with it."

The ceremony, which was held at the Foreign Affairs Ministry in Anosy, was attended by high-ranking officials from the various ministerial departments that will benefit by this new Sino-Malagasy cooperation program in 1985 and 1986.

NIGERIA

#### NAN GIVES NAMES OF RELEASED DETAINEES

AB011639 Lagos NAN in English 1602 GMT 1 Jan 85

[Text] Lagos, 1 January (NAN)--Two former deputy governors, a former speaker, and 3 former ministers were among the 144 detainees ordered to be released today by the Federal Military Government.

The former deputy governors are Prince Isaac Uzoigwe (Imo) and Chief Sesan Soluade (Ogun), while the former speaker is Chief C.U. Udomesieet of the defunct Cross River House of Assembly. Also ordered to be released are Mr Isaac Shahu, former minister of commerce, Dr I.C. Madubuike, former minister of education, and Paulinus Amadike, former minister of youth, sports and culture.

The list of the released detainees, which was made available to the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) also contained the names of Alhaji Yunusa Kaltungo, former majority leader in the defunct House of Representatives, Chief M.C.K. Orbin, who was chairman of the board of the University of Benin teaching hospital.

According to the list, 62 of the detainees were released on the condition that they report to the NSO [National Security Organization] once in every 3 months and also report once every month to the chairman of the Special Investigation Bureau in their state of origin.

The remaining 82 were released on condition that they pay various sums of money to the government within 3 months from today or forfeit property worth the amount each of them was required to refund. A German, Mr Klaus Keppler, Mr T.A.C. Nwachukwu, and Prince Isaac Uzoigwe are to jointly forfeit 1.3 million naira while Mr Michael Thunde will refund N90,000 and forfeit a plot to the government. Chief Inyang Ette, a transport was asked to refund N25,000 while Chief C.U. Udomesieet will refund N83,000. [Sentence as received] Dr Mohammed Kabir was released on condition that he forfeit six plots allocated to him. M J.Y. Okpanachi is to refund N3,000 and is also to be dismissed from service.

Those given conditional release are [punctuation throughout as received]: Dr Edwin Onwudiwe, Maximum N. Ukuta, Chief Paulinus Amadike, Muda Lawal, Hamza Sakwa, Andrew A. Ogiri, Dr Shettima Mustapha, Obong R.J. Obot, Dr Erim O. Erim, Prince Imeh O. Udoh, Bello T. Lamorde, Alhaji Abubaker M. Mutum-Biyu, Elam Atiwurcha, Ahamadu Moniva, Alahiji O.A. Mazad, Dr. Ishmeal Anydiegwu,

Dr Loveday Ememe, Dr I.C. Madubuiké, Chief Ralph Nwabueze, Dr Cajetan Ajoku Duruji, Dr Josian Ogbonna, Alhaji Zubair Jibrain Alhaji Mani Yangora, Rilwanu Shehu, Dr. Yunusa Yusuf, Alhaji Yusuf Katsina, Alhaji A.G. Dan-Ali, Kassim Musa Bichi, Abdu Abduraheen, Alhaji Ado, Ya'u, Shehu Mustapha, Alhaji Kolawole A. Yusuf, R.A. Ogunlana, Alhaji M.A. Balogun, Richard Afolabi Ege S.O.A. Akande, Alhaji Ibrahim Taajo, Chief Michael Fatoki-commission, Dr. Olubayo Olateju, Lere Adebayo, Timothy Jolaoso, Hameed. Bello, Ayo Ojewumi, Dr M.A. Ayeni, Dauda Folorunsho, James B. Omotosho, Engr S.A. Adeyemi, Felix Babatunde Conde, Engr A.O. Adesesan, B. Lafinhan, Engr S.A. Sulu G.G. Golu, Issac Shaahu, Alhaji Mu'azu Aliyu Ahmed, Stanley C. Echedom, Eli Taktuk, George Haddad, Johnson Godwin, Johnson Baah, Egu, Okon, Chidebere Ochor, Johnson Okhani.

The following are however released subject to the payment of the amount stated against their names [punctuation throughout as received]. D. Ekpéte N243,790.00, Chief C. Okoye, N149,327.91 Unusa Kaltungo, N26,000.00, Akubakar, Tuggar N40,000.00, D.H. Momoh, N394,900.00, Josua Aiwerioghene, N61,000.00, Bernard Alfred Aikhile N172,000.00 M.C.K. Orbnih N250,000.00 Andrew B.I. Salami N50,000.00 Jim Ibbageho Akhere N31,712.49, Issac Ruzama Jimba, N107,575.00, Joseph O. Nyiakura (Dr) N90,890.00, Abu John Ali N156,207.20, Pamoza Nor and Julius Aerapera Anamba, N206,475.00, M.H. Balami N150,000.00, Ngare Zanna N27,000.00, Alh. Bukar Lawan, N104,240.00, Chief George Udo Inyang Ette, N25,000.00 Chief A.A. Eno N29,000.00 Okon David Edefre N27,000.00, E. Okon Isemin N26,000.00, Decian J. Ogar, 23,000.00, Okon Jacob Esenowo N22,000.00, Chief C.U. Udomesiet N83,000.00, John Danjuma N45,000.00, Jonathan Yep N70,000.00, Emmanuel Njiwah N24,000.00, Alh. Idirisu Medugu N55,320.00, Klaus Keppler (German), T.A.C. Nwachukwu, and Prince Issac Uzoigwe N1.3 million, Sandu Garba Gwanyo N50,000.00, Ishaya Dary Akau N50,000.00 Maitamaki Tom Kankia Maiyashi N32,000.00, Bala Aliyu Kuki N65,000.00, Bawale Bala Kankia N50,000.00, Chief S.P. Ukuevo N104,000.00, Kabir Garba N34,000.00, Muhammadu Sokota, N372,200.00 Dr Mohammed Kabir to be released but 6 plots should be revoked. Mr Michael Tunde, to refune N90,000.00 and forfeit plot, Ahmed Rufai to be released to pay N362,323.25 Alh, Saka Yusuf, N50,000.00, Alh. Mohammed Umah, 27,000.00, David Kolo Madugu, N90,902.80, Alh, S.A.: Lawal, N75,000.00, Alh Issa Maleté N80,579.00, Jerome Arumse, N72,000.00 Peter Nyingidu, N17,500.00 George Bukar, N10,814.00, J.S. Gnaka/ Ibrahim Otaki, N12,633.50, Alh. Ari Gwaska, N25,000.00, Aaron Baka (Afico), N109,080, Mohammed Tanko, N107,000. Ibrahim Dikko, N227000, Lodam, N13,259.32, Brimmy Olaghere, N8,000 Benjamin Adewusi, N13,800, Chief Timothy T. Makinde N13,800, Garari Oyeniya N13,800.00, N.E. Oloede N13,800, Alh. Kolawole Owobode N13,800, John Bolaji Ige N13,800, Chief. Samuel Olusesan Akanbi Solande N163,685.99, Isa K. Mutawalli N266,838.22, Ibrahim B. Tasaba N31,208, Akubakar M. Zagga N26,000. Alh Garba I. Gada, N161.244. Bala Tafidan Yauri N140,000, Haruna Mafara N8,312.50, Muhammadu Tili N52,438.34, Umarh Da Iru Tambuwal N13,31090, Shuaibu Shinkafi N52,658.75, Ladan Abdulahi Shuni N55,556. Yahaya A. Nassarawa N5.000. She Usman A. Ka'oje N20,048.11, Mohammed A. Ahmed N20,000. Muhammadu Lagga N375,048, Muhammadu Jekada N41,418.50, J.Y. Okpanachi to be [words indistinct] and to pay N3,000.



## BRIEFS

ARMS, PRIVATE PRACTICE DECREES--Lagos, 21 December (NAN)--The Federal Government today announced the promulgation of two more decrees to bring the total since the government came to power on 31 December 1983 to 34. Decree 33, cited as the Robbery and Firearms (Special Provision) (Amendment) (No 2) Decree 1984, amends the Robbery and Firearms (Special Provisions) Decree 1984 to authorise the appointment of a serving or retired judge of any high court or other court of equivalent jurisdiction (whether or not of the state concerned) as chairman of a robbery and firearms tribunal set up for that state. The decree took effect from 13 December 1983. Decree 34, which is cited as the Regulated and Other Professions (Private Practice Prohibition) Decree 1984, repeals what is left of the Regulated and Other Professions (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act of 1978 (popularly known as the "Private Practice Decree" to permit newly qualified professionals to get into private practice if they so desire. The Federal Government had earlier announced the suspension of the decree to enable newly qualified professionals without jobs to set up on their own. [Text] [Lagos NAN in English 0953 GMT 22 Dec 84 AB]

NEW MILITARY SCHOOLS--The Nigerian Army schools for amphibious and airborne soldiers will take off in Calabar and Kaduna next year. The chief of Army Staff, Maj Gen Ibrahim Babangida, said that the installation of infrastructure at the schools was at advanced stages. He said that army personnel who would form the nucleus of the two institutions had undergone training in Britain, France, and the United States. The army chief of staff said that the army will not seek personnel assistance for the setting up of the institutions except for the installation of equipment. General Babangida explained that products of the institutions would provide infantry support in different terrains. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 23 Dec 84 AB]

FUEL SHORTAGE IN LAGOS--There has been an acute shortage of fuel in Lagos metropolis. Most of the petrol stations, mainly in Lagos Island, that had petroleum were tight full with cars waiting to be served. A few stations did not have any supply. A Radio Nigeria correspondent who went round some stations reported that most of the petrol dealers claimed that they did not have their normal supply of petrol. Some of them also attributed the shortage to the recent directive by the Federal Government that all petrol stations within 20 km of the country's borders should be shut down. It will be recalled that the minister of petroleum and energy, Prof Tam David-West, said that Nigeria was losing about 700,000 naira daily through the activities of illegal petroleum dealers around the borders. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 24 Dec 84 AB]



**BORDER GASOLINE STATIONS CLOSE**--The Federal Government has ordered the closure of all petrol stations within 20 km of the country's borders. The minister of petroleum and energy, Prof Tam David-West, explained that the decision to close the stations followed a recommendation by the task force set up to monitor the country oil industry. Early this year the minister estimated that the country was losing about 700,000 naira daily through the activities of smugglers. This development led to the setting of the task force which operates on a 24-hour basis to check such activities. Meanwhile, an official gazette published in Lagos has reminded owners of vehicles and tankers carrying crude oil of the regulations and the transportation of the commodity. (One of) the regulations says no ship, tanker or vehicle carrying crude oil shall depart the country for any reason without (full) documentation in the prescribed manner and specific authorization by the board of customs and excise. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 24 Dec 84 AB]

**TWO NEW OIL FIELDS**--The Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation, NNPC, has discovered oil in two new fields (MM-2) and (Burgiana 1) in the eastern zone of its operation. In an address to the corporation's staff at the end of their party in Port Harcourt, the plant superintendent for the zone, Dr Alan Balogun, said that two out of the four oil (fields) explored during the year did not produce good results. Dr Balogun added that two (Dolphin) helicopters equipped with radar and automatic pilot systems were acquired in March to survey oil installations, environmental pollution studies, and off-shore drilling location plants. According to him, the marine transportation and petrochemical divisions were established to enhance accurate information on marine activities and coordinate affairs of the phase 2 of the petrochemical industry. Earlier, the chairman of the PNDC branch of petroleum and natural gas senior staff association, Mr (Philip Chwuku), had called on the management to review its recent retrenchment of affected persons on individual merits. Mr (Chwuku) stated that the corporation did not give reasons for the retrenchment of affected members of staff. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 24 Dec 84 AB]

**REVENUE ALLOCATION AMENDMENT**--The Federal Military Government has approved some amendments to the 1982 revenue allocation act which will be incorporated in a new decree. The minister of finance, Dr Onaolakpo Soleyed disclosed this today in Lagos. He explained that under the proposed decree, 2 percent of revenue derived from mineral production would now be paid to mineral producing states instead of 2 percent of total federation account. The minister added that 1.5 percent of revenue derived from mineral production would also be certified for the development of mineral producing areas instead of 1.5 percent of total federation account. He said that the amount set aside for amelioration of ecological problems would continue to be 1 percent of total federation account. Dr Soleyed also stated that the amounts specified in two separate funds for the development of mineral producing areas and amelioration of ecological problems would continue to be administered by the Federal Military Government. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 2 Jan 85 AB]

SENEGAL

# LD/MPT POLITICAL BUREAU ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

Dakar FAGARU in French Dec 84 pp 9-10

[Text.] The Political Bureau of the Democratic League/Movement for the Labor Party (LD/MPT) met in regular session on Sunday 2 December 1984 to discuss the following agenda items:

- 1 - The municipal and rural elections held on 25 November;
- 2 - Analysis of the electoral campaign and the balloting;
- 3 - Prospects for the party's ongoing struggle.

The Political Bureau accordingly listened to the introductory report of the permanent secretariat of the Central Committee, presented by Comrade Abdoulaye Bathily, secretary general of the party, and to reports prepared by the political commissars and members of the Political Bureau responsible for the supervision of electoral activities in the regions. Comrades Mbaba Guisse and Bakhaio Seck reported on the Louga region, Comrades Mamadou Diouf Padra and Mamadou Ndoeye on the Dakar region, Comrades Mbaye Diack and Tidiane Mane on the Thies region, Comrades Famara Sarr and Elhadji Ousmane Sarr on the Kaolack and Fatick regions, Comrade Oumar Diop on the Saint-Louis region, Comrade Yaya Diatta on the Ziguinchor region, and Comrade Silman Bathily on the Tambacounda region.

Wide-ranging, rich and profound discussion followed the report of the permanent secretariat and the reports of the members of the Political Bureau. In conclusion, the Political Bureau of the LD/MPT believes that the 25 November elections once again showed the pro forma character of democracy in Senegal. The irregularities that "assured" the victory of the PS [Socialist Party] and President Abdou Diouf in the February 1983 elections naturally served to re-impose on the Senegalese people the same municipal and rural councillors whose catastrophic mismanagement of public funds has been so obvious. An entire arsenal of maneuvers was needed to accomplish this: diversion of voting cards in certain voting card distribution commissions; retention of voting cards in areas of opposition strength; the diversion on election day of undistributed cards to put them at the disposal of organized groups paid to vote several times at different polling places; contrived relocation of polling places several kilometers from the normal site in order to discourage pro-opposition voters; threats of reprisals against opposition voters in poor neighborhoods, including careful choice of PS luminaries from the area as officers of each polling place, in order to intimidate and influence the voter; stuffing of ballot boxes; transfers of populations; systematic refusal to permit the

delegates from the opposition parties to observe the ballot-counting; expulsion of those same delegates when the counting began in order to facilitate falsification of the results, etc...

Altogether these facts show the determination of the politico-bureaucratic and comprador class to minimize the large number of abstentions and the size of the opposition vote, and thus to demonstrate the strength of its grip on power to its foreign partners, to encourage the masses to believe that the PS is all-powerful, that the opposition parties are weak and that the neocolonial PS regime must be fatalistically accepted. These facts also show the acuteness of clannish and personal rivalries. Every clan mobilized behind its leader in order to get the largest number of votes in its district, in order to enhance its negotiating position with respect to the mayoral elections.

Thus the Senegalese people have once again seen the PS doing its dirty work. They have also seen our party, despite its lack of adequate resources, compete in 10 communes (Dakar, Pikine, Rufisque, Thies, Mbour, Bambey, Louga, Linguere, Saint-Louis, Bignona) and 9 rural communities (Sangalkam, Ngoye, Ngogom, Dahra, Sagata, Warkhox, Diouloulou, Kounghoul, Mouderi). The party was at work everywhere to denounce the scandalous administration of the class enemy, the PS, and to show how a more democratic and effective administration is possible. New local cadres emerged, filled with the spirit of self-sacrifice, ready to fight and dedicated to our plan for society. The party's influence became powerful in several new areas. Everywhere the party deeply absorbed the social psychology of our people and has drawn the necessary organizational lessons. The militants have acquired the conviction that that it is possible even now to create a vast popular movement against the regime and that our party has an important contribution to make alongside the other forces in the opposition.

The comrades themselves have thus drawn the only possible conclusion: our party is based on defending the interests of the laboring class and the poor strata, the national interests in the battles against the class enemy. There is only one way to do that: to move even closer to the masses in order to persuade them to embrace our conception of the struggle, the revolution, our plan for society.

The Political Bureau of the LD/MPT accordingly believes our participation has great value. It congratulates the entire party, all the comrades, for the enormous financial sacrifices they undertook, for their spirit of self-sacrifice, for the success of our strong, combative electoral campaign, for their struggle for democracy, the curbing of fraud and a proper counting of the ballots, for strengthening the credibility of the party, and for the results obtained. It congratulates and thanks all Senegalese men and women who voted for the Labor ticket, thereby signifying that they have taken the decisive step of working for qualitative change in our country.

So our work continues, and we remain committed to fight in all class conflicts, to honor the commitments which bind us to Diouloulou, Rufisque, Mbour, Thies, Pikine, Dakar, Louga, Linguere, Kounghoul, Dahra, Saint-Louis, Mouderi, Sagata, Ngoye, Warkhox, Ngogom, Bambey and which also tie us to all the poor and nationalist classes and strata of our country.

The Political Bureau calls on all local branches to submit reports on the outcome of our participation in the elections in their constituency, to

maintain the present momentum, to move immediately to fill the gaps and to carry out programs of political education, to find the appropriate means (informational meeting, door-to-door, public conference, statements, etc.) to thank the voters and explain to them the tasks that now face us today, particularly because we must fight the price increases we talked about before and during the campaign. Already the price of gasoline has been allowed to rise since 1 December.

The Political Bureau calls on the militants to finish the restructuring work begun with CONOR [expansion unknown], organize supporters, continue the work of establishing the party everywhere, in all of the poor strata of society [words illegible] specific forms of structures to organize and mobilize the elderly, women and youth.

The Political Bureau, after having noted the importance of our work on the cultural front, congratulates our drama groups on the enthusiastic spirit they showed during the electoral campaign, particularly the Jallarbi troupe, which by its brilliant performances showed the full importance of art in public mobilization for the revolution.

The Secretary General

Abdoulaye Bathily

9516

CSO : 3419/217

SOUTH AFRICA

ANALYSIS OF INTERNATIONAL ANTI-APARTHEID FORCES

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 21 Dec 84 p 16

[Article by John Battersby]

[Text]

Hardly a week goes by without governments, sporting bodies, commercial organisations and cultural and academic organisations announcing steps to increase the international isolation of South Africa in pursuance of the eradication of apartheid.

Far from halting or reversing this process, the diplomatic breakthrough at Nkomati and President P. W. Botha's seven-nation visit to Western Europe have intensified it by raising the level of awareness of South Africa's internal problems.

Take the second week of December as an example:

- President Ronald Reagan meets Nobel Peace Prize Winner Bishop Desmond Tutu in the White House and two days later denounces human rights violations in South Africa in the strongest terms and says "quiet diplomacy" with Pretoria is not always enough — the first public hint that his administration's policy of constructive engagement will have to be given more teeth.

- Norway, after awarding Bishop Tutu the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize to "awaken consciences" to

apartheid, signals a tougher oil and trade boycott of South Africa and initiates an international campaign for economic sanctions.

- A major Danish company announces the phasing out of coal imports from South Africa.

- Both Britain and the United States join other members of the United Nations Security Council to vote for a motion banning the import of arms and military equipment from South Africa's expanding arms export industry.

- In the United States, 120 signatories to the Sullivan Code of Conduct for businesses operating in South Africa agree informally to subscribe to a new code involving interference in South Africa's internal policies by linking further investment to changes in government policy.

Considering that South Africa is introducing regional and internal reforms, one is entitled to ask: how is this possible?

At the outset it is necessary to record that South Africa is the only country in the world which practises a policy of institutionalised ra-



cial discrimination; it has thus become a focus of world conscience.

Also, because South Africa has a relatively free press and because many foreign correspondents operate and are based there, the world receives a daily record of excesses of apartheid.

This has given rise to anti-apartheid operations abroad at every level of international, regional, national and local political activity.

The recent wave of protests at South African diplomatic missions in the United States and the groundswell of support for disinvestment in South Africa did not materialise overnight.

The Rev. Jesse Jackson laid the groundwork by establishing South Africa's internal policies on the national priority list in the presidential election campaign.

Although Mr Jackson failed to turn an anti-apartheid campaign into a winner's ticket he provided the basis for a post-election backlash.

The Nobel Peace Prize winner, Bishop Desmond Tutu, activated that backlash and provided disillusioned Democrats with an issue to put President Reagan under pressure.

It is still too early to tell whether the popular campaign will bring about a fundamental change in the substance of "constructive engagement" but there are signs that President Reagan's Africa specialists are planning to give that faltering policy some teeth.

And there can be no doubt that any changes that are made will be in response to domestic pressure in the United States.

The early stages of a new hardening of Western attitudes towards South Africa's internal policies is now under-

way and is already discernible in concrete moves towards disinvestment unless policy changes are made within a given period.

But to see Mr Jackson and Bishop Tutu as the sole cause of the current United States campaign is but to skim the tip of the iceberg.

The interaction between international conscience, anti-apartheid lobby groups, governments and international agencies is much more complex than that.

In the United States alone there are about 40 national and regional organisations, 17 religious organisations and more than 60 campus organisations working — directly or indirectly — towards the common goal of eradicating apartheid.

In addition there are seven agencies of the United Nations involved in the fight against apartheid and South Africa's occupation of Namibia.

Heading these agencies is the formidable UN Special Committee Against Apartheid which has a huge budget and full-time staff to co-ordinate the anti-apartheid propaganda machine.

The Council for Namibia, which is a sort of Swapo-government-in-exile, is an equally important link in the anti-apartheid chain.

It is through these two bodies that full-time representatives of Swapo and the African National Congress (ANC) co-ordinate their international campaign to intensify diplomatic, political, cultural, sporting, academic, military and economic pressure on South Africa.

In the case of the United States the most effective lobby organisations over the past decade have been Mr Randall Robinson's Washington-based Transafrica, the New

York-based American Committee on Africa, and the Washington Office on Africa.

These bodies have campaigned relentlessly to force South Africa's internal policies higher up the list of Congressional agendas and to push for stronger and more co-ordinated action against apartheid.

At the international level the 48-nation Commonwealth — through its London-based secretariat, its Southern Africa Committee, and the Southern Africa Co-ordinating Conference (SADCC) — and the World Council of Churches' Programme to Combat Racism both play a major role.

The Commonwealth, which works on the basis of consensus, has the effect of drawing its Western members — Britain, Canada, New Zealand and Australia — into more radical postures on South Africa than would normally be the case.

Here the Commonwealth's role in paving the way for Zimbabwean independence, the Gleneagles Agreement on sport, and its anti-US stance on linking the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola with a Namibian settlement are cases in point.

The WCC plays an important co-ordinating and funding role — both to the liberation movements and other anti-apartheid organisations.

Other important international organisations in the anti-apartheid network are:

International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, which gets substantial financial aid from the Swedish Government;

the Oslo-based World Campaign against Nuclear and Military Collaboration with South Africa, run by the AAM's



hawk-eyed honorary secretary Abdul Minty, which co-operates closely with the UN Security Council in monitoring and policing the mandatory UN arms embargo;

the London-based Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM);

the Committee on Southern African War Resistance (Coswar), which assists refugees from conscription;

the International Labour Organisation (ILO);

the International Congress of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU);

the Geneva-based UN High Commission on Refugees (UNHCR);

Amnesty International, which monitors and reports on the state of human rights and political prisoners;

Index, a London-based organisation monitoring censorship and repression;

International Pen, the authors association;

the Lincoln Trust, a counter-propaganda organisation run by a former South African editor, Donald Woods.

Another important organisation co-ordinating action against apartheid and liaising with radical African states is Socialist International — an association of ruling and opposition socialist parties in the West.

This provides a forum for interaction between the moderate socialist governments in Portugal, Italy, France and Sweden with the more radical socialist oppositions — such as the British Labour Party.

At a recent meeting in Arusha, Tanzania, the leaders of multi-party socialism in the West interacted with the leaders of Africa's one-party socialist states and representatives of the liberation movements.

On the regional front there are groupings like the European Economic Community (EEC) which has working groups on South Africa and issues statements and demarches on aspects of its internal policies.

The EEC also formulated — and now monitors — the EEC Code of Conduct on businesses operating in South Africa.

In the US the Sullivan Code of Conduct, developed by the Reverend Leon Sullivan of Philadelphia, performs a similar function — but in the American case the code is binding on US businesses operating in South Africa.

There is the newly-formed 15-nation Western European Parliamentarians against Apartheid (WEPAA), which is likely to become the co-ordinating vehicle for stepping up economic pressure against South Africa and testing key areas of internal policy — like the de-nationalisation of blacks — at the International Court of Justice.

These organisations interact and overlap with a plethora of national and local organisations in nearly 100 countries.

The undisputed leader of these national bodies — which has attained the status of an international organisation in its own right — is the London-based AAM under its president, Archbishop Trevor Huddleston, one of the oldest and most respected critics of apartheid.

From its London headquarters it conducts a formidable campaign which represents the strength of feeling about apartheid in Britain.

A call to the British Foreign Office is all the AAM requires to set off a

flurry of behind-the-scenes activity.

Frequent meetings between AAM representatives and British Foreign Office Ministers keep Anglo-South African relations under constant public scrutiny.

The AAM, financed largely by the trade unions, churches and subscriptions, has led the way in establishing links with local authorities and trade unions around the country which wage a daily campaign to increase awareness of South African issues and promote the "liberation" movements by re-naming streets and buildings after black nationalist leaders, and by holding protests and meetings on South African issues.

The AAM dovetails with a mind-boggling array of British and London-based organisations actively involved in the anti-apartheid struggle.

These include:

The ANC office.

The Swapo office.

The Namibia Support Committee.

The British Council of Churches through Christian Concern for Southern Africa (CCSA).

The South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee (Sanroc)

International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa.

Coswar.

South Africa — the Imprisoned Society, (Satis).

End Loans to South Africa — Eltsa — which heads the campaign against Barclays Bank's involvement in South Africa and Namibia.

The anti-racist committee of the Greater London Council.

The Campaign Against the Namibian Uranium Contract.

The Africa Centre  
The Campaign for  
Nuclear Disarmament  
(CND)

There are groups to the left of the AAM — and ideologically at odds with it — such as the British Communist party, the Socialist Workers Party, the Revolutionary Communist party and the Trotskyite Militant Tendency, which also campaign actively against South Africa but tend to have less impact on British public opinion.

Outside of Britain the strongest anti-apartheid movements are to be found in Ireland, which suffered a setback recently through too close an association with Sinn Féin; Australia, through the Campaign Against Racial Exploitation (CARE), and New Zealand through Halt All Racist Tours (HART) — an amalgamation of the New Zealand Anti-Apartheid Movement and Stop the Springbok tour of 1981.

New Zealand also recently became the first Western country to cause Pretoria to withdraw all diplomatic representation from its capital.

In Western Europe the countries most actively involved in the anti-apartheid fight are Sweden, Norway and Holland, whose governments all contribute directly to the anti-apartheid effort in their countries and, in the

case of Sweden, the government contributes directly to the "liberation" movements.

In Holland the anti-apartheid effort is divided between the church-oriented working group Kairos, the Holland Committee on Southern Africa, the Anti-Apartheid Movement and Defence and Aid.

Norway and Sweden both have their own anti-apartheid movements while in Denmark the Southern African Committee and the Danish Association for International Co-operation concentrate on humanitarian aid and anti-apartheid activity.

In Belgium, the committee against Colonialism and Apartheid and the Flemish Action Committee on Southern Africa (AKZA) lead the anti-apartheid effort.

In West Germany the Anti-Apartheid Movement has been involved in a five-year court battle with the government.

There are small anti-apartheid movements in Portugal, France and Italy, although the socialist governments in those countries tend to take a fairly strong anti-apartheid line — in rhetoric, if not in action.

In Italy the Committee for Solidarity Work collects substantial quantities of clothing and humanitarian aid for the ANC school in Tanzania.

There is a small anti-apartheid movement in Switzerland.

Outside the First World the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and the 100-nation Non-Aligned Conference lead the Third World fight against South Africa.

On the national level India, which hosted both the NAM and Commonwealth summits last year, Ghana, Nigeria, the Bahamas and Guyana play a particularly active struggle in the campaign against apartheid.

The six Frontline States — Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Tanzania and Botswana — have played an increasingly important role in recent years in initiating moves against South Africa in the UN, OAU, Commonwealth, Non-Aligned Conference (NAM) and other international forums.

In African countries, where there is no formal diplomatic relationship, governments tend to take their lead on South Africa largely from the UN, Commonwealth and other international organisations which have long since adopted firm and entrenched positions on South Africa.

Clearly then, the common South Africa perception of the "anti-apartheid movement" as a bunch of leftist radicals is far from the mark and a counter-productive criterion in formulating South African foreign policy towards the rest of the world.

SOUTH AFRICA

# SURVEY SHOWS SPLIT ON POSSIBILITY OF TALKS WITH ANC

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 21 Dec 84 p 9

[Article by Andrew Beattie]

[Text] The result of a survey of white opinion on whether the Government ought to negotiate with the African National Congress is most interesting and a great surprise, says survey head researcher Dr Nic Rhoodie.

The survey, by the Human Sciences Research Council, involved white perceptions of the coloured and Indian elections and recent unrest.

Dr Rhoodie said the finding on negotiations between the Government and the ANC was by far the most significant.

It is to be the subject of a further survey in February.

"We expected the vast majority to come out against negotiations with the ANC," added Dr Rhoodie.

"We intend to conduct extensive research into this question, which is naturally of immense significance, as it is often possible to come to conclusions based on statistics through sheer coincidence."

The survey was conducted on four evenings in September among a random sample of 815 whites aged 18 and over throughout the country.

Dr Rhoodie said open-ended questions were put, so as to obtain the most accurate expression of views.

He added that this was a more accurate way of establishing opinions than giving a list of possible answers to enable respondents to tick off choices.

"Of course it is not for us to say how the government should react to this finding," said Dr Rhoodie.

"That is up to the decision-makers."

The significance of surveys of this nature was debatable however, said Mr Rob Lambert, a senior lecturer in Industrial Sociology at the University of Natal.

"It is difficult to attach weight to attitudes that hang in a vacuum and surveys like this have their main value in that they stimulate questions," he went on.

"A great deal of further research is needed to place these findings in their true perspective.

"For example it would be of greater relevance if the finding stated exactly which socio-economic group most of the 42,4 percent in favour of negotiations fell into.

"If they were businessmen who were not starting to debate these questions the finding would be of immense significance."

Almost 70 percent of respondents in the survey believed in the Defence Force's massive Thunder Chariot military exercise in September was necessary at the time despite sharp criticism on economic grounds by the media.

Project leader Dr Nic Rhoadie said 15,5 percent of the total sample had rejected the operation on economic grounds.

"South Africa's current economic difficulties can basically be regarded as the only reason why some respondents did not approve of the operation," he added.

"Because of the sharp criticism of the exercise on economic grounds by the media it was expected that the percentage of whites who believed it was unnecessary would be considerably higher."

The data confirmed several earlier research findings that the majority of whites were prepared to pay a high price for their safety...and therefore for an alert Defence Force, Dr Rhoadie went on.

Operation Thunder Chariot was carried out at the Lohatla military grounds in the Northern Cape at a cost of millions of rands.

The survey has brought caustic comments from opposition leaders.

Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, said the finding that white public opinion was roughly split down the middle over whether the government should negotiate with the African National Congress was a sign of promise for the New Year.

She added that this finding was not surprising as most whites were probably ahead of the Government in their thinking and realised that to solve South Africa's problems it was necessary to get to the negotiating table.

Violence would get South Africa nowhere.

Slamming the findings, the United Democratic Front stated that the Human Sciences Research Council had mastered the art of using so-called scientific methods to prove their starting point, namely that the actions of the State were in line with public opinion.

"However," the United Democratic Front continued, "the opinion which they rely on is purely white, and probably conservative white opinion.

"The conclusions drawn from the survey clearly show that those interviewed lead lives of absolute isolation and complete ignorance of the views, aspirations and demands of the majority of South Africans.

CSO: 3400/400

SOUTH AFRICA

TRADE SURPLUS NARROWS AS IMPORTS KEEP PACE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Dec 84 p 9

[Text]

Imports into South Africa hardly slowed at all in November and despite the continued weakness of the rand the monthly total of R2,05 billion was little changed from the R2,09 billion in October, statistics issued yesterday by the Department of Customs and Excise showed.

The trade surplus for the month narrowed to R547,1 million from the R690,8 million in October, with exports for the two months totalling R2,60 billion and R2,78 billion respectively.

The country recorded a favourable trade balance of R3,15 billion over the first eleven months of 1984 compared with a surplus of R4,6 billion in the previous year.

Exports between January and November this year totalled R2,3 billion, and imports R2,0 billion. During the same period in 1983, exports stood at R1,89 billion and imports at R1,4 billion.

According to a break-up of world zones, Europe remained South Africa's main trading partner, with exports to the Continent totalling R5,99 billion (R5,40 billion in 1983) and imports R8,98 billion (R6,10 billion).

Asia remained the second largest importer of South African goods, with 1984 purchases reaching R3,10 billion (R2,40 billion) by November.

Exports to America totalled R2,22 billion (R1,85 billion), to Africa R881,7 million (R746,2 million) and to Oceania R162,2 million (R108 million).

America remained the Republic's second largest trading partner in imports, to the value of R3,81 billion (R2,77 billion), followed by Asia's R3,80 billion (R2,50 billion).

Imports from Africa totalled R381,3 million (R300,7 million), and from Oceania R290,7 million (R168,6 million).

Other unclassified goods and balance of payments adjustments totalled R1,01 billion for exports and R2,77 billion for imports.



SOUTH AFRICA

#### SOLIDARITY M.P. ON BLACK FARMING POTENTIAL

Durban THE GRAPHIC in English 7 Dec 84 p 4

[Interview with Mr John Iyman, Solidarity M.P. for Camperdown and Vice Chairman of the Cliffdale Agricultural Association, date, place not given]

[Text] According to Mr Iyman, although there is growing mass starvation in our country, food production is actually decreasing in relation to population expansion. "If we allowed our black farming potential to develop, we could produce enough food for our entire population and still have a large surplus for export. But our racial discriminatory laws prevent such a favourable situation from developing."

He pointed out that according to statistics, 68 per cent of the country's arable land is not being used and Natal holds the largest portion of this land.

Mr Iyman said that one of the most pernicious functions of the Group Areas Act has been to stop the black communities from acquiring available land for the production of food. For example, in 1950, 12,7 per cent of the Indian community was engaged in farming activities. As a result of the passing of the Act, by 1960 the figure had dropped to 7,7 per cent, and as the destructive effects of the new legislative machinery rolled on, by 1980 the Indian farming community had been reduced to 1,8 per cent.

From their earliest days, the Indian farmers have proved to be one of the most diligent and self-sacrificing groups in our farming community. Their high standard of expertise, skill and initiative in farming have been widely acknowledged. Yet they are not allowed to own more than from 10 to 15 acres of land--usually 10--and they are therefore restricted to vegetable growing.

They are deprived of the right to expand their areas of cultivation or to acquire sufficient land for the production of such vitally required crops as maize, wheat and oil seeds. Furthermore, the Control Boards refuse to grant permits to Indian farmers for these crops.

However, Mr Iyman said that in spite of the heavy racial restrictions and their negligible share of the land, Indian farmers have made a significant contribution to the production of food in Natal, especially with regard to vegetables and fruit. Their highly productive and creative skills have made

it possible for their most meagre land resources to yield rich supplies. They have proved beyond all doubt that they constitute a valuable asset in the ever-growing struggle to increase our production of food, and the time has come for the government to recognise this fact.

In Mr Lyman's opinion, the Indian farmers have exacted nothing from the taxpayers whereas the white farmers are a heavy burden. Indian farmers, by comparison, receive no assistance from the government. In fact, they are even denied drought and flood relief. In the recent drought which had severe repercussions for the Indian farmers in the Camperdown district, not one cent was handed to them from the Drought Fund.

The Group Areas Act and the Control Board are having the effect of preventing black farming and decreasing food production. The Control Boards were set up for the protection of the small producers but seem only to protect a few big white farmers. The small white farmers are being eliminated and in this process the Indian farmers are being crushed.

In view of the above facts, Mr Lyman insists that in the forthcoming session of the Tri-Cameral Parliament the House of Delegates must give priority to the demand for more arable land for all black groups; and for the removal of the Group Areas Act and all racial discrimination in agricultural production.

CSO: 3400/400

SOUTH AFRICA

HARBOR CARGO FIGURES DOWN

Port Elizabeth WEEKEND POST in English 15 Dec 84 p 1

[Text]

REFLECTING the generally depressed state of international trade, cargo handled in Port Elizabeth's harbour during the year will be some 16% down on average volumes in the "good years" of 1979-82.

However, says Mr George Engelbrecht, regional manager of SATS's Cape Midlands region, "there are indications of a revival in our harbour activities which are cause for optimism".

Total mass of cargo handled in the harbour during the first nine months of the year amounted to 4.4 million tons.

Though significantly down on the high-volume period in 1979-82, this represented a 33% increase over masses handled in the same period last year, Mr Engelbrecht pointed out.

"This gratifying increase is mainly ascribed to the import of approximately 236 000 tons of maize for our neighbouring countries and an increase of almost 43% in manganese ore ex-

ports.

"Container traffic, which diminished sharply after 1981-82, also shows a marked increase this year.

A total of 59 972 containers was handled during the period January-September 1984, which represents an increase of approximately 23% on totals for the same period last year."

Commenting on immediate prospects for 1985, Mr Engelbrecht said these appeared to be "reasonably good".

"IsCOR has already indicated that approximately 50 000 tons of steel per month will be exported through our harbour, and that this programme could possibly continue for two to five years.

"In addition the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs expects that the export of manganese ore will increase by about 9% in 1985."

By contrast bleak prospects for the domestic economy and continuing high interest rates and a poor exchange value of the rand did not augur as well for imports

SOUTH AFRICA

YEOVILLE PFP M.P. PREDICTIONS FOR 1985

Johannesburg SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 23 Dec 84 p 9

[Article by Harry Schwarz]

[Text]

**THE year 1985 will not be an easy one for South Africa.**

There are few optimists in respect of the economy next year, and politically we end the year with the shadows of recent internal unrest and increasing pressure for disinvestment and other action from abroad.

Our economic problems came at a very bad time politically. Reform is not only constitutional or in the field of civil liberties; real reform also relates to the quality of life.

It involves education and housing, it means jobs and social amenities. Reform without closing of income and wealth gaps will still leave dissatisfied people.

The economic resources available to South Africa in 1985 will be limited. For this reason alone, and there are many others, we need to carefully assess our priorities.

I appeal to President Botha to sit down, not only with his Cabinet colleagues and the statutory committee, but with the best brains available from business, industry, the trade unions, the professions and academics and work out what we really need to allocate resources, what is vitally urgent and what we can do without or can delay. We need to make a little go a long way in 1985.

The threats of increasing unemployment, high inflation, increased bankruptcies, falling living standards are real.

They all constitute dangers to stability, and with a volatile political situation, particularly in the black townships, this is a situation to be

handled with both skill and tact.

Politically, South Africa will see its new constitution at work for the first time when Parliament opens on January 25.

The challenge to the government is twofold.

Not only must the constitution be seen to work, but somehow the image of black exclusion needs to be corrected, not only by alternative imagery, but by real action.

### Advocate

The new coloured and Indian MPs will want to prove to their constituents that there is merit in operating within the system and many will also seek to advocate not only coloured and Indian but also black causes.

They will want to see real movement to remove discrimination in social services. This will mean money, and again priorities will have to be considered.

The demand for changes in respect of discriminatory laws will increase.

There will have to be some concrete signs of change in this direction. Section 16 of the Immorality Act and the Mixed Marriages Act will have to be dealt with, and it will no longer be possible to put off the decision by references to committees so that it can be said a decision is pending — the time for that is coming to an end.

The issue of perceived black exclusion will have to receive priority attention; it is an issue in the potential for black unrest, it is the issue which is

paramount in the present demonstrations in the United States

Again a reference to a Cabinet committee investigation is not enough, something more concrete needs to be seen in 1985.

There is another side to the campaign presently being conducted in the US. There have been changes, the examples to those who are involved in the realities of politics in South Africa are not illusionary — they are of substance, but, of course, they have not solved the problems, and the more change there is, the more there will have to be.

The more people are educated, the more they belong to trade unions; the more they earn, the more social barriers are removed, the more impossible it becomes to withhold political rights.

The question is no longer whether there be participation in government; it is only as to the form of constitutional structure in which such participation is to take place.

To this issue again the best brains in the land should be applied.

• Not every country in the world has a unitary system of government. The United States for one does not have it. Why does South Africa necessarily need such a system? Are minorities not entitled to be protected just as much as majorities should not be oppressed?

### **Demands**

It is easy to make demands and easier still for others to require of you

to change when they do not have to bear the consequences of the change which possibly may not be for the better.

But so too is it easy to refuse to change because it is comfortable or privileged to remain as you are; or because the answer is not apparent. Somewhere there is a reasonable road and South Africans must find it.

But while we seek a constitutional solution which may not be easy to find, there are other things to do. Discrimination in law is one of these that can be tackled and must be tackled.

If I had the power — and as I have not, I commend it to those who do — I would at the beginning of 1985 appoint a commission representative of experts from all race and interest groups to examine all our legislation for provisions which discriminate on the grounds of race and colour and to present a report to Parliament for amending these laws so that such legal discriminatory measures would fall away.

If we did this we would show not only our critics abroad, but more important to our fellow South Africans at home who are subject to such discriminatory laws, that reform is alive and well in South Africa and that peaceful processes in the hands of people of goodwill can find a solution to our problems.

If I have a wish for government action in 1985, it is that those who really believe in peace (not those who merely talk about it) will together dismantle statutory discrimination and so walk together down a road of peaceful reform, stability and hope

SOUTH AFRICA

ISLAMIC COUNCIL WELCOMES STATE'S CHANGE IN ATTITUDE TOWARDS BLACKS

Durban POST NATAL in English 19-22 Dec 84 p 12

[Text]

THE Islamic Council of South Africa has welcomed the Government's change of attitude to the political position of urban and the homelands blacks, according to president Ibrahim Bawa.

Said Mr Bawa in a statement: "The Government, though yet seemingly committed to its own brand of solution — that of separate development — appears to be gradually coming around to accepting the demand (or the right) of these black leaders for meaningful participation in the central forum where all decisions are made.

"This demand on the part of the blacks is both legitimate and their right, for all are concerned with the health of the country as a whole. All are involved, for better or worse, and therefore for all to share the responsibility, all must participate."

Mr Bawa said the bellicose language used by President PW Botha towards Chief Gatsha Buthe-

lezi not long ago and relegating him into the background, inevitably had to change to one recognising him, as he indeed is undisputed leader of the most powerful of all the so-called black national groups.

"It augers well that at least he recognised the fact that agreement has to be reached with him on the constitutional position, not only of the Zulus but also of all other blacks outside of the so-called national states, for most Indians, coloureds and many whites as well.

He said: "The future destiny of this country rests in the hands of the whites and the blacks. The other groups will be happily engaged in their 'own affairs' for sometime while history passes them by — the Indians in particular, while being co-responsible for all the happenings have no significant role to play. They will be drawn into the vortex of the developing situation."

CSO: 3400/405



SOUTH AFRICA

INCREASING ISOLATION OF DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH NOTED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 6 Jan 85 p 14

[Article by Hans Pienaar]

[Text]

**O**NCE again, South Africa's most influential Dutch Reformed Church is in crisis.

Increasingly battered by world condemnation for its equivocation over apartheid, the church has finally sealed its own isolation.

By quitting the conservative Reformed Ecumenical Synod (RES), the only remaining international body that was prepared to maintain links, the Ned Gereformeerde Kerk (NGK) has taken itself out into the spiritual cold.

Now utterly alone, it faces its internal and external critics with a fierce defiance, dogmatically insisting that it is everyone else that is out of step — that it alone has understood and remained faithful to the "true Gospel".

For years the prospect of its final isolation has grown increasingly real.

Since the watershed conference of the World Council of Churches at Cottesloe outside Johannesburg in the early '60s, the NGK has been repeatedly challenged over its support for apartheid.

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## Suicide

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Increasingly, its equivoca-

tion and prevarication have angered and ultimately alienated ecumenical bodies here and abroad.

Now it has taken itself out of the last forum that tolerated it.

The act, described by one NGK dominee as "slow suicide", comes at a time when South African clergymen have been almost feverishly busy in the international domain.

Bishop Desmond Tutu has won the Nobel Peace Prize and met with monarchs and presidents.

A film on the Rev Allan Boesak, now president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, has been shown widely to overseas audiences.

Dr Beyers Naude, for so long the eminence grise of the NGK establishment and a clergyman of enormous prominence everywhere else, has been released from years of silence under a banning order and has taken over the most influential post in the South African Council of Churches.

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## Anguish

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The members of the Broad Moderature, the executive body of the NGK, might console themselves that the seats in the luxurious Synod Centre in Pretoria

in which they talk are more comfortable than the colder treatment they have to endure in external forums.

But outside the confines of the conference rooms they have once again pricked open the festering sore in the Afrikaner's soul — the faithful's anguish of having to belong to a church that refuses to heed the calls for change from virtually the entire spiritual world.

Already a meeting has been arranged in Pretoria this week for concerned church members to discuss the way in which the matter has been treated.

As one insider put it: "We are behaving as if we have a monopoly on all wisdom. That is extremely arrogant. The NGK is living in a dream world, stuck with ideas from 40 years ago."

The Moderature claims its action in quitting the RES is entirely justifiable — that the international body has not acted in accordance with its own regulations.

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## Shrieks

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It is a complaint similar to the Government's repeated shrieks of "offside" at the UN. And, as in most cases of UN behaviour, there is some justification for the complaint.

The NGK's exit from the RES began at the world body's Chicago convention in August last year. The RES adopted a resolution demanding that the NGK take a stand against apartheid by 1986.

NGK delegates were quick to point out that this resolution violated the regulations of the RES itself.

In the past "major issues" were dealt with only after a study commission had made an analysis of the situation in every member country.

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## Device

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In this case they acted on the submissions of only three out of the 32 members of the RES.

Likewise, moves were made to have the RES take over the World Alliance of Reformed Churches' Ottawa resolutions rejecting the theological defence of apartheid as heretical.

Again, these moves came without the necessary report from an RES commission.

What has also offended the NGK is that the RES has failed to act against the Reformed Church of the Netherlands for its membership of the World Council of Churches and its stand on homosexuality — despite its declared intention to do so.

But these reasons amount to technical procedural objections, and that is why many critics of the move reject them.

"There is absolutely no theological principle motivating the decision," says Professor Johan Heyns,

Moderator of the Northern Transvaal Synod.

Professor Heyns, who has been at the forefront of attacks against this week's decision, said particularly at the present time, there was an urgent need to keep open channels of communication with the outside world.

The NGK had to accept that it could learn from Christians in other parts of the world; and that it could also help teach Christians outside South Africa.

The Rev Deon van Dyk, Moderator of the Zimbabwean NGK Synod and one of the two members of the NGK executive who voted against severing ties with the RES, sees the move simply as a device to avoid facing up to the need for a stand on apartheid.

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## Focus

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"They have merely dodged the whole question of apartheid once again," he said.

Other critics of the move point out that the RES has been discussing the issue of apartheid since 1976, and the world focus in church circles on apartheid in recent years hardly necessitates yet another study.

The pressure of the NGK's own "daughter church", the Sendingkerk for Coloureds, with its Belhar declaration of apartheid as heretical and its adoption of a *status confessionis*, is far greater than the RES's demand.

The irony is that the RES is probably the most conservative body in the ecumenical family to which the

DRC belonged.

It has not really been susceptible to "modernistic trends", according to Professor Heyns. Even Bishop Tutu calls its pronouncements on apartheid "surprising".

"How much more must happen before the DRC comes to its senses?" wondered Dr Nico Smith, the ex-Professor of Theology who joined the black Reformed Church in Africa.

If coming to its senses, in his view, means buckling to the demands for a firm stand against apartheid, a long wait seems likely. The establishment hierarchy of the NGK is firmly in the conservative camp.

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## Tactics

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Although a committee is restructuring the NGK's statement on race, "Ras, Volk en Nasie", an unequivocal rejection of apartheid as heresy seems utterly unlikely.

The new statement on race will only be discussed at the next general synod, in Cape Town at the end of 1986.

That comes about as a result of classic NGK delaying tactics employed at the last synod when there were urgent demands for a stand on the issue.

Calls for clear pronouncements on apartheid were referred to commissions, the controversial letter of the 123 theologians and dominees calling for change were ignored on procedural grounds, and the Belhar declarations were passed on to the 1986 Synod

on the grounds that they had been received too late for study.

But since then much has happened, culminating in the unprecedented international pressure on South Africa of the past few months.

Dr Smith believes the NGK action indicates it has become so arrogant it does not care about the consequences of its actions; that it is acting in the belief that it is the only church left in the world with the true Gospel.

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## Sorrow

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Bishop Tutu, in an interview with the Sunday Times, expressed his great sorrow at the persistent self-isolation of the NGK, as "there would be no real movement until it recovers its tradition of the twenties and thirties", when it did a "splendid job in its ministry" on the side of the poor of all races.

Judging by his impressions on his extended trip abroad from which he has just returned, the action of the NGK rests on a colossal misjudgment of attitudes towards South Africa and the church.

"Critics abroad do not look at the NGK in a judgmental way, but in a caring way. The only question they ask is how Christians could support apartheid.

"There is no hostility against the NGK or South Africa, only against apartheid," he says.

But apartheid remains the hurdle the NGK continually baulks at tackling.

SOUTH AFRICA

DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH BODY FORMED IN UNISA/

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 5 Jan 85 p 7

[Text] The South African Advertising Research Foundation says that a division for demographic research is to be established at the Bureau of Market Research (Unisa). It will be known as The Saarl Demographic Research Division.

The following are some of the areas of research envisaged for the division:

- Updating population census data by population group sex, age, area, language and economic region.
- Updating household census figures as sampling frames for major surveys.
- Population forecasting.

CSG 3400/430

SOUTH AFRICA

## SURVEY FINDS EDUCATION NOT MAIN CAUSE OF UNREST IN VAAL TRIANGLE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Gary van Staden, Langa Skosana, Sue Leeman and Susan Fleming]

[Text]

A Government initiated survey has found that the widespread unrest in Vaal Triangle townships during the last four months of 1984 was not caused by dissatisfaction with education.

The survey provoked an immediate response from black frontline organisations and Official Opposition spokesmen who said the report was a white-wash.

Both the Azanian Peoples Organisation (Azapo) and the United Democratic Front (UDF) have condemned the report as "rubbish".

They said that education in isolation had little to do with unrest in the Vaal.

### **Black grievances**

Professor Tjaart van der Walt, Rector of Potchefstroom University, said in a report which has been submitted to the Deputy Minister of Education and Co-operation, Mr Sam de Beer, that it was "regrettable that schools and pupils were used for non-educational ulterior motives".

Mr Peter Soal, Progressive Federal Party MP for Johannesburg North, said that it was too easy to blame outside influences for internal unrest and said he hoped the Government would give serious attention to legitimate black grievances.

Mr de Beer said that while

the survey found that education was not "the root cause of the unrest ... and the real problems are to be found in other areas", certain criticisms and recommendations had been made.

Professor van der Walt said there was "a serious lack of healthy and effective communication" in education circles.

The president of the UDF, Mr Frank Chikane, said people did not necessarily have to understand the functions of local government before reacting to hardship imposed by the system.

"Ignorance of its workings has nothing to do with the unrest. The root cause is the anger of the people against the oppressive apartheid system," he said.

Azapo president Mr Ishmael Mkhabela said the report's conclusion seemed to confirm the ideological bias of the Government. What Professor van der Walt was saying has been said before by Government officials, said Mr Mkhabela.

The Van der Walt report found that:

- The Vaal Triangle is ahead of other areas of the country as regards the provision of education.

- There was "overwhelming evidence" that parents continued to regard the education of their children as a top priority and that they were making special sacrifices to see their children educated.

- There was appreciation for the Government's willingness to adjust age limits for Standard 10 pupils and to curb corporal punishment and unprofessional conduct by teachers.

SOUTH AFRICA

ADDITIONAL WORKERS TO BE LAID OFF

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 10 Jan 85 p 3

[Article by Joshua Raboroko]

[Text]

**BIG-TIME employers have warned of more retrenchments and unemployment as the country's economy worsens.**

OK Bazaars, one of the country's biggest supermarkets, has announced that it retrenched 40 workers on Monday out of a total workforce of 1 000 employees.

OK's general director, Mr A Fabig has said

that more workers may get "marching orders" due to the price of gold, inflation, high General Sales Tax and hire purchase regulations in the industry.

The retrenched workers were advised of their positions, paid severance pay and other benefits. "We are faced with hard times and have to tighten our belts in this gloomy situation," he told **The SOWETAN** yesterday.

- An undisclosed number of workers at Sebokeng Hospital near Vanderbijlpark are to be retrenched due to the economic situation, according to the hospital's superintendent, Dr J Badenhorst yesterday.

He could not say what category of workers would be affected, but indicated that they were definitely not nursing staff. The workers have been advised about the move.

### **Doctors**

- About 40 doctors at Baragwanath Hospital near Soweto are to be axed after only a week on duty. It is understood that the doctors, who were employed at the beginning of the month, are being retrenched because the hospital wants to cut running costs.

The director of Hospital Services, Dr H van Wyk, said that no doctor who has been officially appointed in his depart-

ment would be retrenched. He could not say whether or not the affected doctors have been officially appointed or not.

"This is all I can say on the matter," he said.

- About 20 workers, members of the Black Allied Mining and Construction Workers' Union (Bamcwu) at Mindownik Development Corporation in Johannesburg, have been retrenched because the company has been "liquidated." This was confirmed by the company's spokesman.

Bamcwu's general secretary, Mr Pandelani Nefolovhodwe said that they were not consulted on the matter and were seeking legal advice because the retrenchment could constitute "an unfair practice."

- Over 35 000 workers were retrenched in several companies in the country last year.

SOUTH AFRICA

**BUILDING INDUSTRY HIT BY RECESSION SAYS SURVEY**

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 11 Jan 85 p 9

[Text]

**THE South African building industry faces more unemployment and more bankruptcies in the new year as the recession begins to bite, according to the latest survey of the University of Stellenbosch's Bureau for Economic Research.**

The survey has been supported by big-time employers and trade unionists who say that more retrenchments and unemployment will hit the country as recession grips more companies.

A Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu) spokesman said that they have lost thousands of members who have suffered under the cloak of retrenchments.

Steel Engineering Industries Federation of South Africa (Seifsa) has announced that it has retrenched more than 76 000 workers since the recession started in 1981.

Furniture, clothing, motor and other indus-

tries have also been hit hard by severe retrenchments as the economy worsens. Furniture industry has retrenched over 4 000 workers, motor industry over 5 000 workers and generally workers have been laid-off in many industries,

according to snap survey by The SOWETAN.

At the beginning of 1985 companies started giving workers "marching orders" and one building construction has laid-off about 20 workers.

CSO: 3400/440



SOUTH AFRICA

## AZAPO'S ANTI-WHITE LANGUAGE NOTED

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 21 Dec 84 p 16

[Editorial]

[Text]

A black minority politically racist grouping called the Azanian Peoples Organisation (Azapo) has stated correctly that work stay-aways, school boycotts and hunger strikes harm the very people they are intended to help.

Azapo acknowledges, too, that what it calls "the working class struggle" is not advanced by such tactics.

But there, it seems, restraints end as far as Azapo is concerned.

At its Cape Town congress this week the exclusively black group rededicated itself to following a revolutionary path.

As is implied in the name of the organisation, Azapo even wants South Africa's name to be changed, let alone its government. It wants white authority overthrown and the establishment of black Azapo rule in a new state to be called "Azania".

Azapo wants no white support. It distrusts all whites, even white-owned and white-run newspapers that have often given the organisation fair publicity. Azapo's outgoing deputy president, Mr Saths Cooper, said critically of blacks who read the Rand Daily Mail and the Cape Times that they were "allowing their political actions to be dictated by bourgeois considerations".

"When the revolutionary strug-

gle is taken away from the exploited and vested in the hands of bourgeois democracy, then we are doomed," said Mr Cooper, who added that Azapo was not geared to media publicity, was not made by the media "and shall not be buried by them".

"The day we become darlings of the media we should forget our revolutionary path," he said.

Presumably papers like the Rand Daily Mail and the Cape Times will take note. And if they ignore Azapo in future, nobody will blame them.

The only reason this newspaper's editorial comment is focused on Azapo today is because we believe it is in the public interest to note the language of this anti-white group. Mr Cooper speaks of "imperialism" and "capitalism" keeping blacks "in bondage". The immediate past president of Azapo, Mr Lybon Mabasa, speaks of "the war the white minority government has declared" on blacks.

The words and phrases have a familiar ring to them, especially when they are followed by a call for "revolutionary action". The bulk of the black population, poised to benefit from changes to which all real authorities in the land — black as well as others — are committed, will not be stampeded.

SOUTH AFRICA

# WHITE PARTICIPATION IN NF OPPOSED BY AZAPO HARDLINERS

Durban POST NATAL IN ENGLISH 19-27 Dec 84 p 21

[Text]

MAJOR differences regarding white participation in the National Forum (NF) alliance emerged at its national workshop in Athlone, Cape Town, at the weekend.

During the workshop's plenary session members of the Azanian Peoples' Organisation (Azapo) — numerically the strongest component of the NF alliance — strongly opposed the participation of whites who represented constituent members of the NF.

About 1 000 people attended the workshop, which was held at the Kismet Cinema.

Lybon Mabasa, the Azapo president, explained his organisation's policy on the issue, saying that while Azapo prohibited white participation in its struggle to mobilise the black working class, it respected the different views of other constituent organisations in the NF.

"Black consciousness is not anti-white. We are not racists," said Mr Mabasa. "Neither do we dictate to others nor are we dictated to. For to the blacks are the exploited and oppressed and this matter to Azapo."

The NF convenor, Saths Cooper, said that the Forum was committed to "principled action" as enshrined in the Azanian Peoples' manifesto, to which the NF adhered.

The Azapo hardliners' opposition came during the pre-noon debates, when they took exception to white observers and representatives of the Cape Action League (CAL).

At the afternoon plenary session, the hardliners maintained that the inclusion of whites by membership of the NF was "anti-revolutionary." If white participation was acceptable, they said, then they could as well have joined the United Democratic Front (UDF).

In an interview this week, Mr Mabasa said Azapo was now beyond the rhetorical stage in its revolutionary struggle.

The "sum conditions" for participation in Azapo were not only the elimination of apartheid, but the formation of a socialist socio-political alternative, he added.

Azapo only co-operated with those individuals and organisations who considered the leadership of the black working

class as essential to the liberation struggle and who were committed to the ethic of "principled action," Mr Mabasa said.

The key point of the discussions centred around the topic, What methods should be used to destroy PW Botha's new deal and to set in motion the creation of a socialist state?

This theme was extensively dealt with by Dr Neville Alexander, who in his opening address, presented a paper entitled, The Assessment Of The Anti-election Campaign.

A resolution was adopted in which it was decided to work with all "genuine" organisations, wherever they may be.

It was also resolved to:

- Embark on a campaign to "isolate" groups like the Labour Party who have thrown in their support behind the new deal.
- Mobilise the masses against conscription.
- Destroy ethnicity — especially within organisations claiming to be part of the liberation struggle.

Mr Cooper was re-elected convener of the organisation. He will be assisted by a co-convenor, Mandla Nkosi, a pharmacist and graduate of Rhodes now working in the East Rand, and secretary/treasurer, Lusiba Ntloko, a former Robben Islander.

SOUTH AFRICA

# WHITES CANNOT MEET DEMAND FOR CIVIL ENGINEERS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Dec 84 p 8

[Article by Frank Jeans]

[Text] As the drag continues in the output of new engineers for the construction industry, whites can no longer hope to supply more than a part of the demand for this professional.

Future requirements will have to be fulfilled from the ranks of Coloured people, Indians and Blacks.

The fall-off in engineering graduates at South African universities was highlighted at a recent Topic Lunch of the South African Association of Consulting Engineers (SAACE) when it was revealed that long-term growth in demand for engineers averages 4,8 percent a year, while supply has dropped to 3 percent.

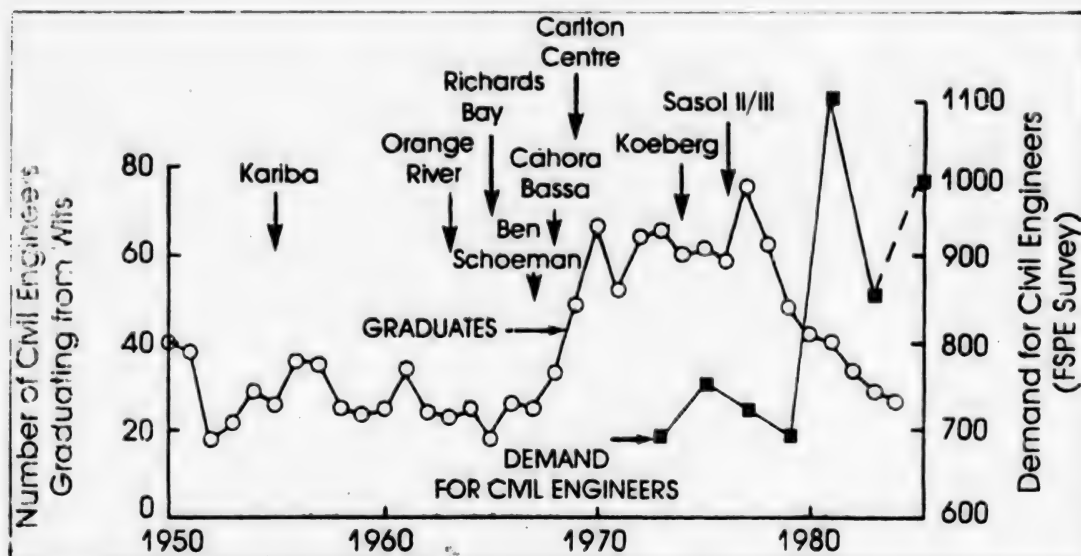
"The seriousness of the situation, particularly in civil engineering, can be seen when it is realised that, in the mid-seventies, universities were graduating about 400 "civils" each year, while in the past two years, this figure has fallen to just over 200," said Dr PJ Lloyd, of the Federation of Societies of Professional Engineers.

Mr KW Forsyth, of SAACE, said it was clear that the number of engineering graduates could be expected to peak at the end of 1985 and then show a marked decline during the following three years.

Professor GE Blight, of the University of Witwatersrand, said the decisions of school leavers about choice of career were influenced by the aura surrounding a particular vocation.

"The era of prestigious contracts beginning in the sixties encouraged recruitment to the profession but it seems that later big projects such as Koeberg and Sasol 2 and 3 were not seen as major engineering projects but rather as industrial ones," he said.

The professor also referred to the fact that bursaries lag about a year behind gross investment--an indication that employers 'do not consider long-term planning to be important.



"If the money is available, bursaries are granted and when it becomes short, future staff requirements are forgotten," he said.

Sources in the construction industry as well as the Press were criticised at the lunch for damaging the aura surrounding the engineering profession by giving "a poor picture of the industry's performance and profitability which can only have a deleterious effect upon recruitment".

Mr K Lagaay, director of the South African Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors, said: "My federation is not a recruiting agency. It can only report the true facts of the situation.

"The industry experienced a marked downturn in 1983-84, with the resultant reduction in total employment being as much as 25 percent, compared with the peak in 1982.

"This exaggerated fluctuation will continue as long as the Government uses the construction industry as a 'regulator' of the economy instead of pruning its own operating costs.

"The Government appears to be unable to plan over the long-term for an even supply of infrastructural development," said Mr Lagaay.

CS0: 3400/397

SOUTH AFRICA

## SENTRARAND COMPLEX LINKS CITIES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 21 Dec 84 p 19

[Article by Stan Kennedy]

[Text]

South African Transport Services came another step closer to its objective of a fast and smooth-running goods traffic service connecting almost every centre in the country with the recent opening of the De Wildt rail link to the central marshalling yard, Sentrarand.

The link, which serves Pietersburg in the north, Thabazimbi in the northwest and Witbank in the east, forms an integral part of the complex, which was commissioned almost two years ago.

Until now, the existing facilities at Sentrarand, near Benoni, and the link lines — from Witbank, Olifantsfontein, Germiston, Johannesburg and De Wildt — have cost about R620 million.

These lines will now ensure a constant, steady and unhindered flow of goods traffic in all directions 24 hours a day. Previously, goods traffic flow in the Pretoria and Reef areas was hampered by morning and evening suburban traffic.

### ANOTHER LINK

This required goods trains to stand for long periods at crossing points bringing the flow of goods traffic to a virtual standstill.

The rail links to and from Sentrarand bypass the lines carrying suburban traffic, resulting in quicker goods traffic collection and delivery.

Another link line, between

Vereeniging and Glenroy, is being built and expected to be completed in 1988.

Planned as a complex which will eventually comprise four separate marshalling modules by the year 2000, the first module went on stream in September 1982. Since then, Sentrarand has handled more than 40 000 trains with a gross tonnage of 55 million.

In that time, eight of the 20 shunting yards in the PWV area have been closed as the marshalling yard complex has increased its efficiency.

There is now better use of trucks. For instance, trucks were shunted at each station en route to Germiston in order to "make up" a goods train. This takes several days.

Now traffic is sent direct to Sentrarand, where in less than nine hours it is sorted, classified and made up into trainloads for specific destinations.

The marshalling yard module has 20 lines for incoming traffic, 64 lines for classification, 32 departure tracks and 10 sorting lines. It can handle 4 000 trucks a day or 130 trainloads, many of them going as far afield as Lumbumbashi in Zaire.

When a train enters the yard, the whole process is controlled by two computers — the Operating Control System (OCS) for data assimilation, and the Process Control System (PCS) for the movement of switches,



control of the hump signal axle counters and a lightbeam system, which indicates when a truck enters the wrong track.

The OCS computer provides the "cutting" list after recording details of the load, which it receives from the truck control centre in Johannesburg.

This is a list of track numbers, which shows how the train must be divided over the hump and into which track in the classification yard each truck must go.

This information is passed to the Process Control System (PCS), which controls the automatic switching of all points in the hump and also monitors the position of every vehicle in the yard.

Trucks are uncoupled manually before they reach the hump by the engine at the back of the train.

After passing over the hump, the trucks speed up to 16 km/h but before passing over various crossing points, reducing this to 3 km/h by a system of retarders and boosters, until they halt in one of the 64 classification lines.

No truck stays in the yard longer than nine hours, before it is on its way. SATS' planners hope soon to reduce this to six hours. When that happens, it will have a goods traffic service it can be proud of and one that will greatly assist the country's economic development.

CS0: 3400/397

SOUTH AFRICA

# POLICE ARREST MUSLIMS AT PRAYER MEETING

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 29 Dec 84 p 2

[Text] CAPE TOWN.--Police arrested 60 Muslims attempting to hold a mass open-air prayer meeting at a sportsfield in Johnson Road, Athlone, yesterday.

Police officers stationed at the gates of the sportsfield prevented the worshippers from entering the grounds and when a crowd gathered ordered them to disperse or face arrest.

According to a police liaison officer for the Western Cape, Captain Jan Calitz, the worshippers were warned "several times" before the arrests were made that they were contravening the Internal Security Act.

The arrests were strongly condemned by the Cape chairman of the Muslim Judicial Council, Sheik Gabier, who described the attempted meeting as "the usual Friday prayers".

Captain Calitz said the organisers of the meeting had failed to apply for permission from a magistrate before the worshippers gathered at the sportsfield gates.

He denied claims that more than 200 people were ferried to the Athlone police station but confirmed that "several juveniles" had initially been arrested before being handed over to their parents without being charged.

He said 53 men and seven women would appear in court on Monday to face charges of attending an illegal gathering.

Sheik Gabier questioned the right of police to remove the worshippers.

Expressing "shock and surprise", a spokesman for the Western Cape Traders Association, Mr S'aireff Hassan, angrily challenged the police to "prove that the thousands of holiday-makers gathering on our beaches are not constituting illegal gatherings".

He demanded that charges against the 60 be unconditionally withdrawn.

CSO: 3400/430

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

RAJBANSI WELCOMES RESIGNATIONS--THE ruling National Peoples Party in the House of Delegates is delighted at the resignation of four members from Solidarity because it has entrenched its own once delicate position. Shortly after the four--Dawood Cader (Montford), Nizzie Khan (Isipingo), S Collakoepe (Central Rand) and Logan Chetty (Clatsworth Central)--resigned, NPP leader Amichand Rajbansi predicted more resignations. Solidarity's top brass were not available for comment yesterday but party leader J N Reddy earlier rejected as "absolute lies" claims by the four that his executive was not allowing him to lead the party as he wanted to. Dr Cader said he had no intention of joining NPP.  
[Text] [Durban POST NATAL in English 12 Dec 84 p 1]

CSO: 3400/400

SWAZILAND

POLICE CHIEF CONFIRMS ARREST OF DEPUTY, EX-CHIEF

MB070909 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 7 Jan 85 pp 1, 9

[By OBSERVER reporter]

[Text] The deputy commissioner of police, Mr Edgar Hillary, and the former commissioner of police, Mr Titus Msibi, have been arrested.

Mr Hillary is understood to have been arrested on Saturday afternoon, but it could not be established when Mr Msibi was arrested.

Confirming the arrests, the commissioner of police, Mr Majaji Simelane, said the two were being held in "police custody."

Asked if the two were also helping police with their investigations, as in the case of former finance minister, Dr Sishayi Nxumalo, former chief of staff, Col Mangomeni Ndzimandze, and Maj Abednego Dlamini, Mr Simelane only replied: "Not really, but you will be told in due course."

Asked further where in police custody the two were being held, Mr Simelane insisted: "Police custody, police custody." But family sources said Mr Msibi is being held at Lobamba Police Station while Mr Hillary is being held at Malkerns.

Mr Msibi was sacked in June last year together with Col Ndzimandze, Dr Nxumalo, and the late former foreign affairs minister, Mr Richard Velaphi Dlamini.

Following their sacking, the Supreme Council of State (Liqoqo) announced that the four had threatened the Queen Regent Ntombi to give up her executive powers or "face a bloody revolution."

Dr Nxumalo, Colonel Ndzimandze, and Major Dlamini are still being held in police custody "helping police with their investigations."

The trio were picked up in November last year.

CSO: 3400/432

SWAZILAND

CONSTRUCTION OF ROAD LINK TO MOZAMBIQUE UNDERWAY

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 3 Jan 85 p 3

[Article by Jackie Mavuso]

[Text]

CONSTRUCTION on the road between Lonhlupheko and Lomahasha which is supposed to link Swaziland with Mozambique is well under way.

About 20km of the road from Lonhlupheko has

already been tarred, according to the head of the Roads Department in the Ministry of Works and Communication, Mr. Lazarus Zwane.

He said clearing has already been done up to Maphiveni. He said that construction is expected to be finished by the end of this year. Construction

started at the end of April last year and according to the terms of the contract with the Portuguese construction company, Mota, should be through by November 1985.

Mr. Zwane said two other roads were being improved. These are the M b a b a n e -

Mhlambanyatsi road had been halted by the holiday but has been resumed. The Nhlangano road is being tarred.

"Our target is to work on the road up to Hlatikulu because that is the section that really needs improving. From there to Nhlangano, the road is fine," he said.

CSO: 3400/440

TANZANIA

## OPENING OF ROAD IMPROVES RELATIONS WITH MALAWI

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 23 Dec 84 p 7

[Article by Zephania Ubwani]

[Text] Tanzania and Malawi, probably among the very few countries of the Commonwealth that do not have diplomatic relations, moved closer to one another early this month when a 50 kilometre road linking the countries was officially opened.

The opening of the all-weather murram-and-gravel road whose construction commenced only last April was almost a dream come true particularly in regard to transportation links between the two neighbouring countries.

Exactly 20 years ago, President Nyerere proposed to Malawian President Dr Kamuzu Banda that Tanzania was ready to offer the port of Mtwara on Tanzania's southern coast for exclusive use of Malawi instead of the latter depending on the then Portuguese-ruled Mozambican ports or the South African transport system.

Under the proposal the port of Mtwara was to be developed and strengthened not only for Malawi but also for neighbouring Zambia which (with Malawi) all attained political independence from Britain the same year (1964).

However, Dr Nyerere's offer did not get an immediate good response in Malawi. Only a few months after her independence, the former Nyasaland suffered a serious Cabinet crisis which saw some of Dr Banda's "opponents" fleeing to Tanzania.

There was, of course, a good response from Zambia which realised the need to turn north especially following the Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI) by Ian Smith in Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) only a year after her independence.

But Zambia did not favour the underdeveloped Mtwara port. Naturally she turned to Dar es Salaam port, hence the Tanzania-Zambia Oil Pipeline (TAZAMA), the all-tarmac Tan-Zam highway and finally the 1,600 km Tanzania-Zambia Railway (TAZARA) popularly known as "Uhuru" railway.



Zambia's growing links with Tanzania did not seem to be bringing Malawi any closer to Tanzania. Towards the end of the 1960's Malawi established diplomatic relations with racist South Africa while Dar es Salaam increasingly became a hot-bed for the intensified liberation war against colonial rule in Southern Africa.

#### Link

The only direct link between Tanzania and Malawi was via Lake Nyasa which they all shared although there had been little transport between the two countries. Unfortunately at one time in the late 1960's there was a dispute on the ownership of the lake with Malawi claiming it all.

However, since the 1970's the two countries have shown a strong desire to get closer to one another in order to enhance social, political and economic relations for the benefit of their people. Concerted governmental contacts between the two countries have been underway since the late 1970's.

One of these contacts resulted in a decision by the two sides to undertake a road project. Prior to that Malawi has had no road link with Tanzania although the two countries shared common lake and land border and despite the fact that their peoples have had long historical and cultural links.

The present road link was reportedly proposed by President Banda. Only 5 kilometres of its 50 kilometre stretch is in Tanzanian territory. And it is only a short-term measure to enable road transportation between the two countries to begin immediately.

The road, whose construction cost Sh19m would, beside enhancing road transportation between the two sister states, facilitate the greater use of the Dar es Salaam port by landlocked Central African countries.

Actual construction was completed last September. It starts from Karonga in northern Malawi to Lubanda in Mbeya region, south-western Tanzania.

Its completion heralded the first phase of the project which has been largely financed by Britain and her allies, it was killed sterling.

The construction of the murrum-and-gravel road, according to Tanzanian government officials, was only an emergency measure taken by the two countries to establish effective links immediately.

Phase Two which will consist of the construction of a tarmac road and permanent stretch between the two neighbouring states will begin in a few years. The European Economic Community (EEC) has, likewise, indicated willingness to assist in Phase two.

The opening of the road also marked a turning point for Malawi's export-import trade. Since independence, Malawi had channelled her cargo through Mozambique and South African ports. Nacala and Beira (in Mozambique) had, in fact, been Malawi's mostly used outlets and inlets in her overseas trade.

But in recent years, Mozambican ports had reportedly experienced various operational problems including attacks and bombing of railway lines by South African-backed Mozambique National Resistance (MNR). This had forced Malawi to resort to expensive alternate routes by road to South African ports via Zambia and Zimbabwe.

That was why the road link project with Tanzania had been proposed by the Malawi government in order to open a northern access route to the sea through the port of Dar es Salaam.

Malawi started to use the Dar es Salaam port in 1982 during which it handled 11,000 tonnes of cargo for Malawi. The figure rose to 29,000 in 1983 while for 1984, some 25,000 tonnes of Malawi goods had been handled at Dar port by last June.

Manager

According to the general manager of the Tanzania Harbours Authority (THA), Mr Peter Bakilana, land-locked Malawi can utilise Tanzanian outlets to the sea provided she effectively co-ordinated her cargo transporters and clearing agents.

The modernised Dar es Salaam port, which serves Burundi, Zaire, Zambia, Rwanda and (to a little extent) Uganda besides its host country Tanzania, has a 3.5 million-tonne cargo handling capacity in a year.

Malawi's present export/import annual trade stood at 800,000 tonnes. An estimated 300,000 tonnes will pass through the proposed road to Dar es Salaam which had a tradition of providing assistance to sister neighbouring states without any pre-condition.

CSO: 3400/417

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

BURUNDI EXTRADITED BLACK MARKETEE--A Tanzanian businessman, Mussa Feruzi who flew to Burundi last year to escape charges of anti-economic sabotage was Wednesday extradited in the country by the Burundi government. According to the acting regional police commander for West Lake Region Simon Katembo, the businessman flew to Burundi on October 19 last year after he had been charged with selling 100 cartons of hoes worth shs. 93.605 (US\$5.506) to Burundi illegally. Feruzi, now in police hands is to appear before the National Anti-Economic Sabotage Tribunal at a date to be fixed later. [Text] [Nairobi THE KENYAN TIMES in English 28 Dec 84 p 3]

CSO: 3400/417

ZAMBIA

FLOATING KWACHA REVIEWED

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 3 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Godfrey Malama]

[Text]

**THE Government might reconsider its decision to float the Kwacha, a move which has been roundly criticised and blamed for the escalating cost of living due to the high cost of imported raw materials and goods.**

Bank of Zambia governor Mr David Phiri said in an exclusive interview in Lusaka yesterday that the issue was being considered in relation to the general state of the economy and the recovery measures effected so far.

"The bank is not sitting back but is constantly reviewing the situation and trying to find solutions. It is a problem we are looking at and we have to discuss with the authorities concerned," he said.

However, he explained that no single problem could be treated in isolation because they were all inter-related.

He conceded that the anxieties aired about the "floating Kwacha" and the subsequent rise in the cost of imported raw materials and goods were partly valid.

But, he pointed out that the move had its own advantages. The local currency was now quite competitive as far as exports were concerned.

He said it was encouraging to note that Zambia could now export quite a number of agricultural products to Europe and some neighbouring states.

The Zambia Industrial and Commercial Association (ZINCOM) and the Mine Workers Union of Zambia (MUZ) recently urged government to stop floating the Kwacha, arguing that the move had weakened the currency and aggravated the cost of living.

ZINCOM chairman Mr Vernon Mwaanga said since most Zambian industries were still dependent on imported materials, it would be better to reconsider the decision to float the Kwacha in order to reduce the cost of imports.

Mr Phiri could not say how soon the matter would be dealt with, but said it was part of the general review of the economic situation, which was an on-going process.

Appropriate remedial measures would be taken as the general review continued so as to facilitate recovery.

He stated that the "recession is much deeper than most people think" and requires a careful analysis to ensure that the actions taken were capable of defusing the crisis.

Copper, which is still the major foreign exchange earner, was

still going through difficulties due to the low price it was fetching.

The situation has been compounded by three consecutive years of drought, which meant some resources had to be diverted to food imports to meet the shortfalls. "Another drought for us would be an absolute disaster," Mr Phiri said.

Despite an anticipated harvest of six million bags of maize this year, the country would be required to import the commodity to meet the shortfall.

He could not divulge the amount of money so far spent on maize and other food imports, saying the grand total would be known and after the harvest and calculating the shortfall.

Although the World Food Programme (WFP), the European Economic Community (EEC) and others were ready to assist, the cost on food imports was still substantial because Zambia had to pay for transport.

He emphasised the need for increased all-round agricultural production to avoid reliance on expensive imports.

The governor cited wheat, as one of the crops on which the country was spending a lot of money since the country only managed to grow a month's consumption and had to import for 11 months in a year.

"Agriculture is our priority and we hope to do as much as we can to encourage its growth. When I talk of high productivity it's not only the people on the farms who must work harder; people in offices, all of us, need to work harder," he said.

There had been a tendency in the past by Zambians to rely on subsidies, which have been drastically cut because the government could no longer afford them.

This has pushed up the cost of living and the present trend could only be reversed through increased production, the governor stressed.

He was delighted with the enthusiasm from many exporters and hoped that more would come forward to take advantage of incentives such as the 50 per cent retention of the total export earnings by any exporter.

Mr Phiri said although the trend had changed for the better, with many potential exporters coming forward, there was still room for improvement to boost foreign exchange earnings.

He disclosed that discussions on an industrial rehabilitation programme have reached an advanced stage. The programme is designed to prop up a number of industries, most of which are threatened with collapse due to rising cost of raw materials, resulting in under-utilisation of present plant capacities.

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

UNEMPLOYED NEARLY 50 PERCENT--UNEMPLOYMENT in Zambia has risen to between 800 000 and 900 000. The Minister of Labour and Social Services has confirmed in parliament during a question and answer session that out of a total labour force of 1,8 million people, 400 000 of them were engaged in the formal sector. 500 000 in the informal sector and the balance of between 800 000 and 900 000 were jobless. The minister said that in an effort to improve the situation, the government was developing the agricultural sector while placing more emphasis in smallscale industries. He said the creation of the Small-scale Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) and the Village Industry Service (VIS) was aimed at providing job opportunities to the people. The two bodies, he said, were expected to promote and sustain the smallscale industries and thereby enhance job prospects in the country. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 14 Dec 84 p 21]

REFINANCING AGREEMENT--LONDON--Zambia's High Commissioner to the United Kingdom Lt-General Peter Zuze on Monday signed a re-financing agreement of K135.75 million with Citicorp International Bank Limited. Signing on behalf of Citicorp was Mr Antoine De Navacielles, while General Zuze signed on behalf of the Zambian government. The ceremony took place at the Zambian High Commission in London and was attended by representatives of the leading banks. [Text] [Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 3 Jan 85 p 7]

CSO: 3400/409



ZIMBABWE

CULTURAL PACT SIGNED WITH CHINA

Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 18 Dec 84 p 3

[Text] CULTURAL ties between China and Zimbabwe took a practical turn with the signing in Harare yesterday of a 1985-86 cultural implementation programme that sets in motion an agreement signed in May 1981.

Signing on behalf of China was the Chinese Deputy Minister of Culture Cde Lu Zhixian while the Deputy Minister of Youth, Sport and Culture, Cde Amos Midzi, signed on behalf of Zimbabwe.

The programme involves the exchange of cultural delegations between the two countries.

Zimbabwe will send cultural delegations and officials on visits to China and also hold an art exhibition while China will reciprocate along the same lines.

Commenting on the implementation programme, Cde Midzi said it indicated that the agreement signed in 1981 was not a mere diplomatic gesture.

"Your experience in the development of culture will remain an inspiration to us in that field."

The ruling party, Government and people of Zimbabwe would ensure the agreement was honoured in accordance with the terms agreed, he said.

Cde Lu thanked the Government and people of Zimbabwe for the warm welcome his delegation had been given. He expressed the hope that the agreement would further strengthen ties between Zimbabwe and China.

CSO: 3400/404

ZIMBABWE

# INDEPENDENT M.P.'S DECIDE NOT TO FORM PARTY

Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 14 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] INDEPENDENT MPs have decided not to form a political party but to work as a group opposed to the idea of a one-party state, the new chairman, Mr Bill Irvine, said yesterday.

Announcing the Independent group's principles and policies worked out during the past few weeks, Mr Irvine said at a Press conference in Harare the group would field 25 candidates during next year's general elections opposing all Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe seats.

The group would continue to support Government on matters it felt necessary to do so.

"We are not part of Government, we are Independents representing the white community," he said.

The group was forming a committee which would include many well-known and lesser known people who would support the group during the elections.

"We are increasing our candidates because we feel after delimitations of the constituencies, it may be possible that Matabeleland may lose a seat and Mashonaland may gain one more," said the chairman.

Mr Irvine noted that there were chances of winning all the seats.

"But it's not a walkover, we have to fight hard."

The group recognised that Zimbabwe had a mixed economy, but believed that private enterprise was the best policy for promoting economic growth and maximum employment.

The independent group supports expansion and development of trade relations world-wide and in particular within Africa and believed in non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations including South Africa.

CSO: 3400/404

ZIMBABWE

# TOP ARMY MEN CALL FOR CLOSER TIES WITH CIVILIANS

Bulaway THE CHRONICLE in English 20 Dec 84 p 6

[Text] TWO Senior army officers have called for closer co-operation between the civilian population and the armed forces because peace and tranquility can only be achieved if the two work together.

Speaking at his dining-in ceremony--which was also a dining out party for Col Mao Hurungudo--the new commander of Five Brigade, Brig Dominic Chinenge, said this co-operation was badly needed now as the country was approaching the period when national elections were to be held.

Brig Chinenge said this relationship also had to include Government.

"Without your co-operation we will not succeed. We came from the people. Whatever mistakes we make you must forgive us. We are one and the same people and must work together so that we can achieve maximum security and tranquility," Brig Chinenge said.

In his address, Col Hurungudo, who had been Acting Commander of the Brigade and is now returning to his post as Commander of Bulawayo District, stressed the need for the armed forces and the civilian population to work together.

Cde Hurungudo thanked the commanding officers of Five Brigade, the Central Intelligence Organisation and the police for closely working together during his short term in the Midlands.

Cde Hurungudo said when he was attached to Five Brigade after the commander, Brig Shiri, had been posted to the Air Force, some parts of the Midlands were affected by dissident activities.

A lot had been done, however, to bring the situation under control, he said.

Cde Chinenge, who was the commander of One Brigade, said he hoped the experience he had gained while heading operations in Matabeleland would help him reduce the dissident menace in the Midlands.

According to a spokesman the party was financed by officers of Five Brigade who contributed about \$3 000.

Besides a five-course dinner, guests, who included the Officer (police) Commanding Midlands, Cde Joseph Runesu, the Town Clerk of Gweru, Cde Godfrey Nhemachena, and a number of Gweru businessmen, were treated to music from the army band, which had travelled all the way from Bulawayo.

The catering was done by officers from Bulawayo assisted by those from Five Brigade Headquarters.

CSO: 3400/404

ZIMBABWE

## BULGARIAN EXPERTS TO ASSIST HARARE

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 23 Dec 84 p 2

[Text]

**HARARE** City Council has recommended that the city treasurer be authorised to pay up to \$4 500 for bringing two specialists from Bulgaria who will assess staffing needs in the works and electricity departments.

According to recent council minutes, this amount includes hotel costs and air fares. The minutes said the Ministry of Local Government and Town Planning would be informed of this decision.

The decision appears to be the first positive move in the agreement between Zimbabwe and Bulgaria where the latter had offered 15 technical experts to assist the city council.

As reported in The Sunday Mail on November 25, negotiations had been completed in September. The Bulgarian ambassador, Cde Christo Kolev, had said uncompleted bureaucratic procedures in the Ministry

of Local Government and Town Planning were holding up implementation of this agreement.

The Town Clerk, Cde Edward Kanengoni, now advised the city council general purposes committee that a meeting had been held between council officials, a Government official and two officials from the Bulgarian embassy.

As a result of that meeting, two specialists from Bulgaria — an electrical engineer and a civil engineer — were expected in Harare this month.

The council minutes said the specialists were expected, on their return to Bulgaria, to draw up a short list of candidates considered suitable for appointment by the council. Authority would then be sought for two council officials to go to Bulgaria from January 7 to 12 to conduct interviews.

CSO: 3400/403

ZIMBABWE

## MUGABE PRAISES CHINESE MILITARY INSTRUCTORS

Harare THE HERALD in English 27 Dec 84 p 1

[Text]

TWENTY-NINE Chinese military instructors, who have just completed a 20-month tour of duty in Zimbabwe, were praised on Christmas Day at a farewell party hosted by the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe.

Cde Mugabe, who is also Minister of Defence, praised the instructors for their good work in helping to transform guerilla cadres into a national army, the ZBC said yesterday.

Two weeks ago, the Prime Minister reviewed the pass-out parade of the support arms of the Zimbabwe National Army. The men on parade had finished 18 months of training on special weapons, including artillery, tanks and anti-aircraft defences.

This training course was conducted by the Chinese instructors.

Cde Mugabe said the defence of territorial integrity needed a patriotic army and a united nation. But they needed "to be complemented by sophisticated, up-to-date and reliable arms such as are on display today". He said Zimbabwe, within the limits of its material resources, had to acquire the latest military skills and technology.

The training of the support arms had been specialised and highly technical.

At the Tuesday party, Cde Mugabe said China had helped the Zimbabwean people during the liberation war and the work of the Chinese military instructors was yet another clear demonstration of the growing relationship between the two countries.

Besides this military assistance, a number of accords in other areas had been signed by China and Zimbabwe. China was now building a national sports stadium in Harare which, when finished, would hold around 60 000 people.

The Chinese Charge d'Affaires to Zimbabwe, Cde Wei Zianye, reiterated his country's readiness to assist Zimbabwe and said his country wanted to enhance the long-standing relationship, forged in the liberation war by giving Zimbabwe more help in any required area.



ZIMBABWE

PLUMTREE RESIDENTS ATTACKED BY ZANU (PF)

Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 14 Dec 84 p 1

[Article by Takesure Matarise]

[Text] ABOUT 200 Plumtree residents were beaten during politically inspired violence which lasted most of this week.

The Plumtree District Hospital has treated between 150 and 200 outpatients who said they had been assaulted by ZANU (PF) youths.

According to the clinical officer Dr Janet Mvere 48 people were admitted to hospital between Saturday and Wednesday.

Of these six were discharged by yesterday and one, Cde Albert Matiwaza, had been transferred to Mpilo Hospital with serious injuries.

Hospital sources said his condition had remained unchanged.

Dr Mvere said some of those at Plumtree Hospital would take a long time to recover.

The hospital was full yesterday with nurses attending to assault victims.

"When the disturbances started, we had to bring beds in the corridors. Some patients who appeared to be recovering were discharged so we could accommodate the more serious cases," said Dr Mvere.

According to residents, violence started shortly after a rally addressed by the Governor of Matabeleland South, Cde Mark Dube, at Dingumuzi Stadium on Saturday.

Plumtree police yesterday declined to comment on the violence.

Among those assaulted was Cde Philemon Tshuma, a customs security guard at Plumtree border post. He was found along the railway line unconscious and taken to hospital.

Cde Tshuma said he was on his way home after shopping when youths robbed him of his groceries and \$7. They then beat him with sticks, stripped him naked, ordered him to sing and then to run home.

"I ran for a distance before falling unconscious near the railway station. While I was unconscious, they replaced my shirt and trousers," he said.

It is understood that a customs officer, Cde Martin Nkomo, had a broken collar bone after being assaulted at the custom [word illegible] More than \$220 was also reportedly taken from him.

Customs officials declined to comment yesterday.

#### Boiling Water

Cde David Samongwa who works at Dingumuzi beerhall said from his hospital bed that he was taken from the beerhall to town by youths in a Land-Rover.

"They put my legs in boiling water and then assaulted me," he said.

Cde Samongwa has bandages on both legs and both arms are in plaster.

ZANU(PF) officials in Plumtree could not be contacted for comment yesterday.

Reports said a local bakery owner was assaulted at Plumtree Hospital by youths on Tuesday when he brought the daily delivery of bread. He had told hospital officials that he would not be delivering to the hospital from today.

The situation was calm yesterday with little movement around the town. However, the hospital was still busy and relatives were streaming into town to visit the injured.

CSO: 3400/404

ZIMBABWE

## PROJECTS HELP FORMER FIGHTER BUILD COOPERATIVES

Harare THE HERALD in English 28 Dec 84 p 3

[Article by Malachia Madimutsa]

[Text]

THE Zimbabwe Project is a non-governmental welfare organisation which opened offices in Harare on June 1, 1981. Its main objective is to help former combatants who face problems of readjustment as a result of demobilisation.

Founded in London in 1978, the project was originally meant to help Zimbabwean refugees in Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana. Its first director was Father Dieter Scholz who had been deported from the then Rhodesia for his progressive views in the Catholic Justice and Peace Commission.

Among the founders were the present director, Mrs Judith Acton; Cde Simbi Mubako, Minister of Home Affairs; Cde Frederick Shava, Minister of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare and Cde Arthur Chabingwa, Zimbabwe's Ambassador to the European Common Market.

After independence, the Zimbabwe Project felt it opportune to come home and establish offices in Zimbabwe. At present, the project has a staff of 19 operating from two offices, one in Harare, the other in Bulawayo.

For the three years that the project has been in operation, over 10 000 ex-combatants have benefited from its assistance in one way or another.

However, the project does not confine its assistance to ex-combatants. Help is also given to destitute and displaced people who team up with others to form co-operatives. Some demobilised soldiers and policemen from the former Rhodesian army are also assisted when they join co-operatives.

By the end of July this year, the project had granted or lent over 60 co-operatives an average of \$3 000 each. The largest amount went to Simukai Co-operative which received \$22 987.73 while the smallest amount went to Ndabazabo which received \$70.

According to the director, Mrs Judith Acton, co-operatives receiving assistance range from bus operators to artisan undertakings, from small manufacturing enterprises to retail traders and farming ventures.

"The most successful type of co-operative is the agricultural one," says Mrs Acton. She adds: "Co-operatives engaged in trade and commercial undertakings such as butcheries, groceries and bottle stores are the least viable due to the intensity of competition from established businesses."

An example of the problems faced by retail co-operatives is that of the Hatfield-based Kufambidzana Co-operative. This co-op was founded

by 14 ex-combatants in August 1983. They paid \$39 000 cash for the business.

The purchase price was later found to have been extremely inflated. Inexperienced and lacking in both negotiating skills and unable to value property, the ex-combatants were short-changed and the property was repossessed.

Another co-operative in Borrowdale bought a butchery which has since been sold because it was unprofitable. However, the majority of co-operatives have prospered. Their major problem has been lack of managerial skills, especially in the field of costing and accounting.

### PROBLEMS

The Zimbabwe Project tried to solve these problems by hiring a group of experts from the United Kingdom early this year. The group, from the firm of Job Creation Limited (JCL), was also charged with the task of raising funds from the private sector for the Zimbabwe Project.

In the words of Mrs Acton: "Unfortunately, towards the end of the first six months, it became apparent that JCL was failing to raise funds for the Zimbabwe Project."

For their part, JCL explained in a report to the Zimbabwe Project that part of the reason for their failure was that "... some businessmen would not donate to a welfare organisation whose avowed objectives are to assist Zimbabweans who assisted in and/or were disadvantaged in the struggle for independence".

It only became apparent in July, 1984, how strong this body of opinion was, and how much it contributed to the failure of the appeal the report says, as it was "understandably rarely stated directly".

Having been told that it is almost impossible to raise money from within

the country, the director of the project wrote to overseas benefactors:

"... the Zimbabwe Project is now able confidentially to state to all donors overseas on whom its work rests that we have tried to the utmost of our ability to raise funds for our work from within Zimbabwe ... therefore, we remain totally dependent on your imaginative and generous support."

The JCL report says that the private sector holds the overwhelming view that assistance in the rehabilitation of ex-combatants is an endorsement of the justice of the struggle which they waged.

There are many private companies which have training facilities of their own which they could easily place at the disposal of the Zimbabwe Project for the training of ex-combatants in business management, bookkeeping, typing, costing and accounting.

Another area where the Government, welfare organisations and the public in general could help is in counselling services. Says Mrs Acton: "Many ex-combatants went out of the country when they were still very young. They looked up to their respective political and military leaders for guidance and general sustenance. When they returned home as adults after liberation they were called upon to assume responsibilities for self-sustenance when they were ill-prepared for this."

This view is supported by most officials involved in the demobilisation programme. The officials point out that a very large number of ex-combatants squandered their demobilisation allowances.

Had there been a counselling service, advice would have been readily available to assist ex-combatants in choosing viable undertakings, educational and vocational courses, deployment and investment of their demobilisation allowances

and selection of their priority areas.

The Zimbabwe Project is alive to this necessity. At the end of February, they employed Cde Mike Motsi to advise enterprises set up by ex-combatants on budgeting, cash flow forecasts, how to apply for loans and how to administer co-ops.

The Zimbabwe Project is also undertaking an extensive educational programme for ex-combatants and other disadvantaged people. Over 1200 people are now enrolled through the auspices of the Zimbabwe Project.

The project also runs a training scheme at Adelaide Acres in Harare.

### TRAINING

On educational plans for the future, Cde P. T. Nyathi of the project says: "We plan in future to take advantage of Occzim's newly established district unions to organise courses on co-operatives in localities throughout the country. This will do away with the system of taking people from co-operatives for training elsewhere."

"Most courses will be in phases to allow for a period of practical application of what has been learned in theory at each stage."

Cde Nyathi concluded: "Against the background of piles of unsold garments, unpaid rent, lack of markets and empty stomachs, members of struggling co-operatives can hardly be expected to concentrate with undivided attention ... nor can they be expected to understand, in the short term, the sacrifices and deferred gratification that accompany collectivism."

Cde Nyathi, however, has some hope: "It is hard to work all day, then attempt to study at night, usually without the benefit of electricity. We hope, however, that our educational programme will receive a boost when capital is made available for investment in co-operatives."

ZIMBABWE

UANC THREE DENIED CONSULAR REFUGE

Harare THE HERALD in English 24 Dec 84 p 1

[Text]

THREE members of the UANC recently tried to seek refuge in the British High Commission in Harare but were persuaded to leave when they could not substantiate their claims that their lives were in danger from Zanu (PF) supporters.

The incident has been confirmed by the High Commissioner, Mr Martin Ewans, who was away at the time, but his head of chancery, Mr Richard Ralph, who handled, the three, yesterday refused to confirm or deny reports about the case.

"I don't think we want to talk about this story," said Mr Ralph. Asked to confirm that the incident happened about a week ago, he said: "I can't remember. Maybe it was a little earlier than that."

It is understood that the three went in to the High Commission offices in Stanley Avenue with suitcases of clothing and asked for refuge, saying that their lives were in danger from "Mugabe supporters".

Detailed questioning revealed that they could not prove specific threats against their lives and they were persuaded to leave. Asked whether he had persuaded the three to leave, Mr Ralph said: "You may have got it right there."

The three have not been identified.

CSO: 3400/403

ZIMBABWE

#### RESETTLEMENT SCHEME SUCCESS IN MANICALAND

Harare THE HERALD in English 27 Dec 84 p 5

[Text] MUTARE--AT LEAST 15 resettlement schemes of 10 500 families have been established in Manicaland since independence in 1980, Mr James Bannerman, regional rural development officer for Manicaland, has said.

The schemes provided people with five hectares of arable land and the settlers were also granted grazing rights for cattle in the communal grazing area, he said.

He said a settler should meet some basic qualifications to be considered for the resettlement scheme. He should be between 25 and 55 years of age, should be physically fit and must be a Zimbabwean citizen by birth and possess no land elsewhere.

In addition the family head should be unemployed.

Mr Bannerman said that a further 540 families had also been resettled on collective co-operatives which were formerly commercial farms. A large number of ex-combatants had also been settled on the farms.

Mr Bannerman said these had been achieved as a result of the establishment of resettlement offices at provincial level which allowed decisions to be taken quicker instead of referring them to Harare.

He said various projects were being carried out in the resettlement areas. These included the building of schools and clinics, and digging of boreholes and wells.

The regional rural development officer said squatting had been one of the problems in the province. This had resulted in cases of lawlessness, violence, anti-Government activities and desertification of vast areas of land.

CSO: 3400/408



ZIMBABWE

#### NEW IRRIGATION SYSTEM UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 21 Dec 84 p 17

[Text] THE first Lockwood International centre-pivot irrigation systems to be built in Zimbabwe are now in an advanced stage of construction.

"We signed an exclusive manufacturing and marketing agreement in August," Mr Colin Taylor, managing director of Cochranes Irrigation said, "and we are already constructing two systems--one of 335m radius and the other of 284m radius."

Mr Taylor said that Cochranes Irrigation was founded in December, 1983, and began by building and marketing conventional hand-settled portable irrigation systems.

"Although there are already two centre-pivot systems in Zimbabwe, we saw the opportunity for introducing a third system," Mr Taylor said.

As in the present economic climate the costs of research and development were too high to recoup, his company examined three American systems with a view to local manufacture.

"We knew that if we were to make any impression on the market we would have to move quickly and, by concluding an agreement with Lockwood International, we are now able to offer an internationally proven system."

The agreement is for the technology and support necessary for what will eventually be the total manufacture of Lockwood systems in Zimbabwe. "This has not involved us in a large capital outlay, as our associate company, Cochranes Engineering, which is already manufacturing some of the components, has the necessary sophisticated machinery," Mr Taylor said.

Centre-pivot systems permit optimum efficient use of irrigation equipment, since there is no "downtime" while pipes are uncoupled and moved to new locations. Rotating on a central axis, the irrigation spans carrying the nozzles can be moved at variable speeds depending on the stage of development of the crop being irrigated.

"Seedlings obviously require much less moisture than adult plants," Mr Taylor said. "The nozzles deliver a constant discharge and the amount of water



delivered to the plant is controlled by the speed of rotation. Individual spans can be from 34m to 57m long and can be coupled together to cover the area required."

The company can provide a complete service from survey of the lands to be irrigated, design, manufacture and erection of the unit, to advice on applications.

CSO: 3400/408

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

NRZ LOSSES--THE National Railways of Zimbabwe made a loss of \$387 000 in June this year after a profit in May of \$108 000, according to the latest figures published in the railways magazine, The Railroader. Expenditure in June was \$20 143 million and revenue was \$19 756 million, making a loss of \$387 000. In May the NRZ made a surplus of \$108 000. Expenditure was \$19 510 million and revenue \$19 618 million. Last year the NRZ recorded a surplus of \$101 000 in June after an expenditure of \$21 409 million and revenue of \$21 510 million. In May the NRZ made a loss of \$1 556 million. Expenditure was \$21 797 million and revenue \$20 241 million. [Text] [Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 14 Dec 84 p 1]

MORE LEYLAND VEHICLES FOR MOZAMBIQUE--SIXTY Land Rovers assembled by a local company were exported to Mozambique last week, earning Zimbabwe about \$135 000 in foreign currency. The Land Rovers, assembled by Leyland (Zimbabwe), are part of an aid package by an international donor agency. Also included in the export deal are spare parts from Leyland (UK). A company spokesman said the vehicles contain about 29% Zimbabwean content including tyres, exhaust pipes, radiators, and windscreens and are well-suited to the demanding conditions in which they will operate. He also said that the deal is in accordance with the SADCC spirit of co-operation and its aim of promoting regional trade. The vehicles will be used by a Swedish aid organisation based in Maputo, in conjunction with the Mozambique government, for agricultural and drought relief purposes. Mr Issufor Sicandar, the director of Intermecano, a parastatal body which controls the user of Mozambique government vehicles, received the trucks at a handing-over ceremony at Machipanda. The sale of these vehicles follows the conclusion last month of similar deal, in which Leyland exported 23 trucks to Mozambique, earning Zimbabwe \$380 000 in foreign currency. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 21 Dec 84 p 5]

FLOORING TO FINLAND--ART Flooring (Pyt) Limited of Harare is shipping parquet flooring to Finland as part of a \$120 000 export deal. The company has already sent the first of five consignments to Helsinki, for use in the construction of a new theatre in the Finnish capital. The parquet flooring is made of brown teak, the hardest available in the world. General manager Mr Peter Kreuter said negotiations for other exports to Europe are taking place with Italy, Germany and Holland, where brown teak is recognised as a desirable quality product. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 21 Dec 84 p 5]

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